Sixth Series, No. 8

Wednesday, February 28, 1979
Phalguna 9, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi
Price- Rs 4.00

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 8, Wednesday, February 28, 1979/Phalguna 9, 1900 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 122, 125 to 129, 131 and 133. . . 1—29

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 123, 130, 132 and 134 to 141. . . 29—44

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1201 to 1250, 1252, 1254 to 1294, 1296 to 1333, 1335 to 1351, 1353, 1355 to 1360, 1362 to 1368 and 1370 to 1400. . . . . 44—230

Announcement *re* Presentation of the General Budget . . . 230

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 230—35

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported firing by Railway Police on Students at Baran Railway Station near Kota . . . . . 235—40

Shri Krishna Chandra Halder . . . . 235, 237—38

Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal . . . . . 236—37

Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra . . . . . 238—39

Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak . . . . . 239—40

Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia 240

Public Accounts Committee—

Hundred and Seventh Report 241

Committee on Subordinate Legislation—

Sixteenth Report 241

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Twenty-eighth Report 241

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	COLUMNS
Motion of Thanks on the President's Address	241—76
Shri Dhirendranath Basu	242—45
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	245—49
Shrimati Rano M. Shaiza	250—54
Prof. P. G. Mavalankar	254—58
Shri Morarji Desai	258—72
Special Courts Bill—	
Motion to consider—	
Shri H. M. Patel	277—79
Shri Eduardo Faleiro	279—84
Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan	284—85
Shri Vijay Kumar N. Patil	285—89
Shri Yashwant Borole	289—95
Shri M. Kalyanasundaram	295—99
Dr. Ramji Singh	299—304
Shri B. C. Kamble	304—307
Dr. Murli Mahanor Joshi	307—308
General Budget, 1979-80—*Presented* :	
Shri Charan Singh	309—51
Finance Bill, 1979 —*Introduced*	352

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 28, 1979/ Phalguna 9, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Before I take up the Questions, I would like to announce to the House that there is one Question by Shri Kumari Ananthan, Question No. 124. This matter I have referred to the Language Committee. Therefore, this question will stand transferred. I will take it up only after I get the report from the Committee.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Question 122, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will take up the Question certainly, after the Committee gives its report.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): It was referred on 24th November. Even though the Committee recommended that Supplementaries can be put in Tamil, your office says that we cannot put them.

MR. SPEAKER: No such recommendation has come to us at all. Question 122.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Record only the Minister's statement.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: Mr. Mohanarangam. I have not got the report.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything else.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Subramaniam, I have not got the report.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (Palani): The matter is under the active consideration of the Committee. We hope to take a decision very soon. Therefore, I would appeal to the Members not to press that point.

Outstandings against Jute Mills

*122. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various jute mills in the country were getting jute on credit from the Jute Corporation of India, a Public Sector Undertaking under an arrangement known as 'back-to-back arrangement';

(b) whether it is also a fact that an amount of about Rs. 25 crores was outstanding against various jute mills to whom the Jute Corporation of India had been supplying jute on credit from time to time; and

(c) if so, action taken by Government to bring the guilty officers of the Corporation to book and punish them suitably for entering into such an arrangement at the cost of public exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

*Not recorded.

(b) The total amount outstanding on account of supply of raw jute to various jute mills by Jute Corporation of India, as on 15-2-1979 is Rs. 12.57 crores.

(c) The decision was taken by the Board of JCI. Government are awaiting report from the Corporation on the recommendations' of COPU.

The recommendation of the Committee on Public Undertakings regarding fixing the responsibility for the working of this scheme and taking such action as may be called for against the persons concerned has been referred to the present Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Jute Corporation of India for necessary action.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The hon. Minister has said that there are still outstandings of Rs. 12.57 crores, as on 15th February 1979. The report of the Committee on Public Undertakings to which he had referred, was filed as early as on 31st July 1978. What steps have been taken to fix the responsibility of the concerned officers in respect of various matters specifically mentioned in the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings? It has been said in his report that it has not been possible to ascertain from the records of the Jute Corporation of India even as to who had initiated this scheme which has caused such a serious loss to the Exchequer. They allowed themselves to be pressurized in allowing such a scheme to be introduced and implemented, whereby large quantities of supplies were made available to them without even their balance sheets being looked into. Even the goods belonging to the JCI, which has been taken on credit, has been hypothecated to the bank. This has been specifically referred to in the report of the PUC. I would request the hon. Minister to tell us what has been done for the last 8 or 10 months to have a probe into the matter and fix the responsibility.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The report has been forwarded to the JCI. The new Chairman and Managing Director has been asked to identify the people who took the decision. We are aware of the fact that it was the Board of the Corporation that took the decision. The circumstances in which the decisions were taken and the people responsible for various loopholes in these decisions are being identified by the new Chairman and Managing Director. The moment we hear from them we shall take the next step.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Do I take the hon. Minister to mean that steps have been taken to recover the arrear dues? The PUC Report has stated that the whole scheme was engineered by a handful of Industrialists to subserve their selfish interests at the cost of the exchequer and the poor growers. Therefore, simultaneously, steps should be taken against the jute barons, who have been fleecing the jute growers and at the same time getting all the benefits from the JCI, and it should be ensured that such benefits in future are not given to them. A time-bound report should be called for and action taken on that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: As the hon. Member himself has pointed out in the question, the outstanding at a point of time was Rs. 25 crores. Today the outstanding is Rs. 12.56 crores, which means that the Corporation has been successful in recovering more than half the amount that was due. Secondly, of the balance of Rs. 12.56 crores, Rs. 5 crores belongs to those units, which have been taken over by the Government under the IDR Act. Therefore, these Rs. 5 crores are frozen. Of the Rs. 7 crores that are to be recovered, again, Rs. 1.44 crores is less than six months' old, that is, the jute has been made available to the mills in the last six months; Rs. 1 crore is for jute that has been made available in the last one year and only Rs. 5 crores is for jute made available more than two years ago. So, as I said, a certain amount of money has been frozen under the IDR Act. We have taken steps in respect of all the 44 mills, from whom money is due. The power of attorney

has been secured from some of the mills to collect the cash subsidy which they get for exporting jute. Arbitration proceedings are going on about a dozen mills. Winding up proceedings are going on against 8 or 9 mills. A degree has been obtained against one mill, which has currently been stayed on the intervention of the State Government. In regard to six of the remaining mills, we are still negotiating with them to find the best ways of recovering these amounts. I would like to assure the hon. Member that we shall recover all these dues.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं- जे० सी० आई० के बारे में पी० यू० सी० की रिपोर्ट इस सदन में 9 अगस्त, 1978 को पेश की गई थी। काफी दिन गुजर गये हैं। जो जे० सी० आई० बैक-टु-बैक अरेन्जमेंट 25 करोड़ रुपये का किया गया था, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो आफिसर्ज इस के लिये जिम्मेदार थे, उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्य-वाही की गई ? क्या बैक-टु-बैक अरेन्जमेंट के लिये मंत्री स्तर पर या सरकार के स्तर पर कोई डिसीजन लिया गया था और जे० सी० आई० को आगाह किया गया था या जे० सी० आई० के बोर्ड ने अपने आप डिसीजन लिया था ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The decision was taken by the Board of Directors of the Jute Corporation of India at their meeting held on 23rd July, 1973. I do not have at the moment any information with me as to whether there was any subsequent ratification of it by the Ministry of Industry. I can find that out and let the hon. Member know, but from what I know of the functioning of the Corporation, it was a decision taken by the Corporation and implemented. As for the other part of the question about the units to which banks had declined to give money and whether the Corporation has advanced money to them, I would need notice. In so far as the question of delay is concerned, I have already mentioned that the Chairman and Managing Director of the Corporation is currently examining all aspects of this Report and is initiating steps.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether out of these 44 mills, 3 mills have been closed and a sum of Rs. 175 lakhs due from them is considered a bad debt. Is there any possibility of realising this amount?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have no information of any mills being closed at the moment. We have taken over five mills—Alexandra, Karda, Kansar, National and Union under the IDR Act. As I mentioned earlier, Rs. 5 crores have been frozen against the outstanding liabilities of these mills.

Transformer Manufacturing Small Scale Industry Units

*125. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that transformer-manufacturing small scale industry units have become sick and what are their number in India in different States; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that small scale industry units manufacturing transformers in the State of Bihar are sitting idle due to the apathy of Government and whether Government propose to help them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). According to the information available in the Office of the Development Commissioner, there are about 100 small scale units engaged in the manufacture of transformers (Power and Distribution) in the country, out of which, some units, particularly in the State of Bihar, are reported to be working below their capacity due to lack of orders from the State Electricity Board.

श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के उत्तर से पता चला है कि पूरे भारत में लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में 100 कारखाने ट्रांस्फार्मर बनाने वाले काम कर रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि इन कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : इन की कुल उत्पादन क्षमता 66 लाख के० वी० है, पिछले साल में 35 लाख के० वी० के ट्रांस्फार्मर बनाये गये।

श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : सरकार ने अपने उत्तर में बतलाया है कि बिहार में कुछ ट्रांस्फार्मर बनाने वाले कारखाने लघु-उद्योग क्षेत्र में उत्पादन का काम कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—इन की कुल संख्या कितनी है? सरकार ने यह भी बतलाया है कि ये कारखाने क्षमता से कम उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इन की क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिये या ये क्षमता के मुताबिक उत्पादन करें—इस के लिये सरकार क्या सहायता करने वाली है?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : बिहार में कितने यूनिट्स हैं—यह जानकारी इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है। जानकारी हासिल करके में सदस्य को दूंगा। मगर इस समय बिहार के जो यूनिट्स हैं वे अपनी क्षमता का लगभग 30 प्रतिशत काम कर रहे हैं। उन को पूरा काम न मिलने का कारण यह है कि बिहार इलैक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड से जो आर्डर मिलना चाहिये, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। हम ने बिहार सरकार से इस के बारे में ज्यादा जानकारी मांगी है और जैसे ही वह जानकारी मिलेगी, हम दे देंगे।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : बिहार सरकार ने उन्हें अनुमति क्यों नहीं दी? जब बिहार में विद्युत की इतनी कमी है, तो खास कर के ट्रांस्फार्मर की अनुमति न देने का कारण क्या है?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : यह बिहार सरकार से पूछना पड़ेगा।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The hon. Minister comes from Bihar.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Who says?

ANOTHER HON. MEMBER: He is an all-rounder.

MR. SPEAKER: All of us come from India.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The State of Bihar is in a backward state. When the units are working only to the capacity of 30 per cent, is it not the responsibility of the Central Government also to see that they come up? The Central Government should do something about it. They have invested a lot of money. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is sick of sick mills or not.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: All that I can say in regard to this industry is that as far as the electrification programme keeps on expanding, these units should find much more work. They are good units. I do not think there is any sickness involved in any of these units. But there has not been any order forthcoming from any State Electricity Board in the States. As to what is the reason for that, we have no information. We cannot just help at the moment.

Crimes in the Capital

+

*126. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news-item that appeared in the 'Times of India' dated the 31st December, 1978 under the caption 'Rise in incidence of crime in Capital'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government's attention has been drawn to the relevant newspaper report. A larger number of offences were registered by the Delhi Police during 1978 as compared to the previous year. This has led to the inference that there has been a rise in the incidence of crimes. Strict insistence on faithful registration of all offences reported to the police is bound to show an increase of crime. The crime situation is reviewed regularly at different levels. Adequacy of measures to strengthen police arrangements to control preventable crimes is also reviewed in such meetings. Patrolling, establishment of

pickets, special drives against bad characters and constant supervision are some of the steps taken in this direction. Government would welcome constructive suggestions to control crime in the capital.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: My question was very simple and specific. It has been stated in the statement:

> "Strict insistence on faithful registration of all offences reported to the police is bound to show an increase of crime."

There is a deceptive simplicity in the statement as if there was an unfaithful registration of offences which showed a lesser incidence of crimes under the previous Government.

Actually, there is a clear indication that there has been an increase in the incidence of crimes. A comparative study of the official statistics relating to the incidence of crime under all heads during 1978 reveal beyond all doubt that there is a rising trend in the crime incidence. For instance, 66 cases of dacoity were reported during 1978 as against 19 in the corresponding period of 1977. Robbery cases in 1978 rose to 636 as against 324 last year—almost double. The number of attempted murders rose to 256 in 1978 from 200 in 1977. Burglaries, motor vehicle thefts and cycle thefts increased to 3285, 2759 and 5889 respectively as against 2527, 1965 and 5129 during 1977. The total number of cases registered during 1978 was 51,809 as against 40,246 in 1977.

All this clearly shows that the incidence of crime is fast rising.

Apart from that, we are well aware of the fact that some of the totally mis-handled situations by the police, for instance, the miserable plight of the Harijans and landless poor in Khanjawala village against whom the Kisans started an open confrontation and it is very clear how these helpless persons are living under the grip of utter tension and all that.

It has been accepted by no less a person than the Police Commissioner that the crime situation is fast deteriorating in the city. The present Home Minister, a former civil servant, is also quite unhappy over the police performance with additional powers under the new system.

In the light of this I would like to know whether the Minister is contemplating to introduce some structural changes in the police system or else in what way he is going to provide a sense of security to the common man in the capiial?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: One of the various steps which the Government is taking to check the crimes is to intensify patrolling. Special drives were launched under the Arms and Excise Acts and other local Acts to bring to book the offenders. Patrolling has been intensified in the crime infested areas. Night *gusht* is done regularly. The pickets have been posted at vulnerable point as a preventive measure. Senior officers take the round of the city. Special drives have been launched by the police to apprehend persons of doubtful character.

In view of the increased number of stabbing cases, an order imposing prohibition on the possession and sale of knives with sharp-edged blade of three inches or more in length and half an inch in breadth and spring-actuated knives of various kinds, has been issued. Externment proceedings are being expedited.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: We have some specific instances where clear information has been passed on to the Police Station; for instance the Mandir Marg Police Station had been informed about the kidnapping of Chopra children; clear information had been given; still we could find carelessness and negligence on the part of the Police. There are some instances like this. I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister how he is going to create a sense of responsibility and a sense of involvement in the police and how he is going to tackle if there is carelessness and negligence on the part of the police.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: All possible steps are being taken. I may tell the hon. Member that the number of cases under the IPC during the second half of 1978, as compared to the first half, is less; so, this trend is being checked. The number in the second half of 1978 is 21,050 whereas the number in the first half was 22,358. This is as a consequence of various steps taken.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है वह एक स्टीरियोटाइप जवाब है। दिल्ली में हीनस क्राइम्स बढ़ रहे हैं। पुलिस कमिश्नर के आने के बाद भी उनकी तादाद बढ़ी है। मुझे यह भी कहना पड़ेगा कि इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि पुलिस आफिसर्स काफी करप्ट हैं और इनकंपेबल भी हैं, खास तौर पर वे लोग जो नये नये अफसर लगा रखे हैं। उनका पब्लिक रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ज के साथ कोई तालमेल नहीं है हालांकि कमेटीज बना रखी हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछले एक साल में कितने गुण्डों को ट्रेप किया गया? होता यह है कि रात को किसी को पकड़ लिया जाता है और दूसरे दिन छोड़ दिया जाता है।

SHRI S. D. PATIL: 182 persons were externed from Delhi between August and December, 1978. It is a fairly big number. Therefore, Government are taking various steps.

As regards increase of equipment and police force, there is already an Export Committee under the chairmanship of one of the police officers who is the UPSC; they are going into the question. They have suggested certain steps to be taken to increase the strength because the population is increasing very fast and in keeping with the increase in population, we have also to give supplementary staff to the police. They have recommended seven Inspectors, four Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 19 Head Constables and 154 Constables. The Saxena Committee is going into this question.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस एरिये में गुण्डागर्दी अधिक होती है, उसी एरिया के थाने में क्या अधिकारी जाना अधिक पसन्द नहीं करते हैं? इसलिए कि वहां एस० एच० ओ० से ले कर सभी की राशि बंधी रहती है। दिल्ली की जानकारी जहां तक हम लोगों को है, अभी भी दिल्ली में थानों की नीलामी चलती है। अलग अलग थानों के अलग अलग रेट हैं। हर थाने में एस० एच० ओ० की पोस्टिंग या हायर आफिसर की पोस्टिंग करने के लिए थानों की नीलामी चलती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि अभी भी पुलिस में थानों की नीलामी चलती है? उसी आधार पर जो अधिकारीगण हैं उनकी पोस्टिंग होती है यदि नहीं तो भी सरकार एक स्वस्थ वातावरण तैयार करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: If any specific instances are pointed out or brought to the notice of the Government, we will take adequate steps.

Prices of Cotton

*127. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Cotton were only Rs. 250/- per quintal in Punjab as compared to Rs. 445/- per quintal in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons for this difference; and

(c) whether this is due to discriminatory attitude of the Central Government in turning down the demand of the Punjab Government to lend them Rs. 8 crores to constitute the State Cotton Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The prices of cotton vary, depending on their variety, staple length, fibre characteristics, consumer preference and end-use. It would be as such incorrect to compare the prices of cotton in one region with that of another region. There is free trade in cotton and the prices are determined with reference to market forces of demand and supply.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Almost 95 per cent of the cotton-growers of the Punjab, Haryana and the Ganganagar district of Rajasthan sow J 34—SD Grade cotton and this very cotton has been getting a

prices of Rs. 360 per quintal in 1975, Rs. 465 in 1976 and Rs. 459 in 1977. It is now being sold at the rate of Rs. 225. But in Maharashtra the prices of cotton are steady. Why? Because the Maharashtra Government is having its own cotton corporation whereas the Punjab does not. For this purpose the Punjab Government approached the Centre to allow them also to have their own corporation on the lines of Maharashtra. So my question to the hon. Minister is: will he give clearance to the Punjab to have its own Corporation on the lines of Maharashtra?

SHRI GEORGE FARNANDES: There was a request from the Punjab Government to the Ministry of Industry and also to the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank sent a reply to the Punjab Government where they suggested that since the Cotton Corporation of India was making substantial purchases in the Punjab, it may not be necessary at the moment to go in for a separate Corporation at the State level. In fact the proposal sent by the Punjab Government visualises State purchasing through its own marketing corporation a quantity of 2 lakhs bales. And as of now, the Cotton Corporation has already purchased 1,42,172 bales in the Punjab and 60,289 bales in Haryana. In the Punjab there are 20 Centres and in Haryana there are 13 Centres where the Cotton Corporation is intervening in the market and is making purchases.

So far as the price question is concerned, the hon. Member said that the J 34 variety is currently selling at Rs. 225. But the information that I have this is the spot information I got and that is the price at which Cotton Corporation is purchasing—is that for J34 variety the price prevailing at the moment is Rs. 285 and Rs. 290 and for the 320F variety it is Rs. 300 per quintal.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: I am satisfied with the answer of the Minister as he has given some statistics which give some optimism. Sir, we have an energetic Minister who enjoys the popularity of being a fighter for the down-trodden.....

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: My question is: in keeping with his ideology, will the hon. Minister consider that the prices of cotton have always shown a fluctuation and a downward trend whereas the prices of cloth have constantly been increasing. Will he, therefore, consider linking the price of cotton with that of the cloth?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not think, Sir, we have just at present any mechanism by which it is possible to relate the price of cotton with the price of the cloth. However, we have initiated a number of measures in the last few weeks to see that cotton prices are steady. We have allowed the export of a considerable quantity of cotton—200,000 bales of cotton from last year's stocks. Only yesterday we have released another 150,000 bales from the current year's stocks for export. We have also allowed an export of 75,000 bales of Bengal Deshi. All in all, as I said, we have taken steps to see that the prices are steady in the domestic market.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : काटन की प्राइसिस नीचे गिरती जा रही है और बिल्कुल बाटम को छू गई हैं। काटन जो प्रोडयूस करता है उसको अगर 2 रुपये 50 पैसे एक किलो के मिलते हैं तो जो एबसार्बेंट काटन बूल है जो मैडिसिन के काम में आती है वह तीस रुपये पर किलो मिलती है। अगर आप दो सौ पचास ग्राम लेना चाहें तो चार रुपये से कम में पैकेट आपको नहीं मिलता है। कपड़े की भी यही हालत है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप किस तरह से वैलेंस रखने जा रहे हैं? काटन की प्राइसिस बाटम को छू गई है, प्रोड्यूसर को जो कीमत मिलती है वह तो नीचे जा रही है लेकिन जो मैनुफैक्चर्ड आइटम्ज हैं उनकी बढ़ती जा रही है। इसके साथ साथ आर्टिफिशियल फाइबर का यूज सरकार डाइवर्सिफिकेशन

में कर रही है जिससे पोलिस्टर ज्यादा से ज्यादा यूज होगा काटन में, उससे काटन की जो खपत है वह और कम होगी।

MR. SPEAKER: Let not the hon. Member make a speech before he puts his question. Please come to the question.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : और आज ही एक रिजोल्यूशन आ रहा है कि सरकार काटन की ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी बढ़ा रही है। तो इन सारी चीजों से काटन की कीमत और डाउन जायेंगी। तो सरकार कौन से कदम उठा रही है कि जो प्रोड्यूस्ड गुड्स हैं काटन की उनकी कीमत कम आये और फार्मर्स को ज्यादा कीमत मिले?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दाम नीति का सवाल है, और मैं मानता हूं कि इस पर कुछ कदम उठाने बहुत जरूरी हैं जिसके चलते रा-मैटीरियल और फिनिश्ड प्रोडक्ट के दाम में तालमेल हो जाय। मगर कुल दाम नीति बना कर ही यह काम हल हो पायेगा। किसी भी क्षेत्र के बारे में मैं नही समझता इसको अमल में लाना सम्भव होगा।

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Sir, what I feel is that there is a problem of different prices in different States prevailing for cotton. That is the reason. That is because of the inconsistency of the Government policy. In Maharashtra, we purchase cotton even well above the support price. In Gujarat and Punjab, they do not purchase cotton at the support price or even below the support price when the farmers are ready to give them. They say that even the credit policy.....

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be no debate. Please come to the question.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Why, in spite of having an integrated policy regarding the purchase of cotton, this has not been implemented. Will the Minister assure us that steps will be taken to have an integrated policy regarding the cotton purchases all over the country?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We are currently discussing this matter. As soon as I work out a new policy, I shall come to the House.

वर्ष 1978 के दौरान स्थापित किये गये लघु उद्योगों की संख्या

*128. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978 के दौरान कितने लघु उद्योग स्थापित किये गये ;

(ख) ऐसे कितने उद्योगों की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव था ; और

(ग) यदि योजना के अनुसार उद्योगों की स्थापना नहीं की गयी तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) According to the information received so far, 17314 units have been set up and registered in the different States in 1978. Information for several districts and some quarters of the year in respect of districts which have furnished the information are still awaited.

(b) The small scale is a sector where an entrepreneur can set up a unit in any line with or without assistance from the Government. The Government only provides advice, assistance and incentives for the setting up of small scale units. As such it is difficult to set any targets for the number of units to be set up.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत की गरीबी और बेकारी दोनों से सम्बन्ध लघु उद्योग रखते हैं अगर देश में लघु उद्योग लग जायें तो बेकारी और गरीबी दूर हो। इस बात के समर्थक और हमदर्द मंत्री जी भी हैं और माननीय चौधरी साहब भी कई बार यह बात कह चुके हैं, लेकिन उसके बाद भी अभी लघु उद्योग हमारी जानकारी में किसी भी जिले में प्रदेश में नहीं लगे हैं। क्या मंत्री जी इसके लिये कोई विशेष योजना बना रहे हैं और बना कर के उसको लागू करने की योजना करेंगे और अगर ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो क्यों नहीं करेंगे इसका कारण बतायेंगे ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सही नहीं है कि हम लोग इस मामले में कोई प्रयास नहीं कर रहे हैं। जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्र 242 जिलों में अभी तक बने हैं। यह साल पूरा होने तक। अगले 6 महीनों में दरअसल 400 जिलों में भी जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्र के निर्माण करने का काम हो जायेगा, और कुल अगले 5 साल में छोटे उद्योगों के विकास की जो योजना बनायी गई है उसमें हम यह उम्मीद रख रहे हैं कि लगभग साढ़े 8 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ोतरी हो जायगी उसमें कुल लगभग 40 लाख लोगों को अगले 5 सालों में हम अधिक काम में लगा पायेंगे। तो इस दिशा में हम ठोस कदम उठा रहे हैं, और सारा जो भार हम दे रहे हैं इस समय वह छोटे उद्योगों के निर्माण पर ही है।

श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : मंत्री जी ने जैसा बताया है, उस तरीके से 2 साल बीत गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक हम लोगों को कुछ काम दिखाई नहीं पड़ रहा है। राज्य सरकारों ने निश्चित रूप से अन्त्योदय के माध्यम से गरीबों के लिये योजना बनाई है लेकिन वह सफल होती नजर नहीं आ रही है। अधिकारियों के द्वारा गरीबों को जो 5,5 हजार रुपया दिया जा रहा है, वह भी मिल नहीं पा रहा है, यदि मिलेगा भी तो आधा बिचवनिया खा जायेंगे। अगर सरकार ने इस तरह की योजना बनाई कि 5,5 हजार रुपये एक परिवार में लगाये और 5 परिवारों को एक गांव सभा में रुपया दे तो इस तरह से 25 हजार रुपया होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार 50 हजार या 1 लाख रुपये एक गांव में लगाकर एक यूनिट खड़ा करेगी जिसमें गरीबों और बेकारों को रोजगार मिल सके? क्या ऐसा करने को सरकार तैयार है?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : तमाम छोटे उद्योगों के विकास का काम राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से होता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के जरिये इस उद्योग को विशेष रूप से बढ़ावा देने के लिए औद्योगिक केन्द्रों की योजना बनाई गई है। उसको बढ़ाने के लिये और कानूनी दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिये हमने कई कदम उठाये हैं और राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से इसका अमल हम कर रहे हैं।

मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस राय से सहमत नहीं हूं कि इस दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठ रहा है। मैंने बताया कि जो जानकारी हमारे पास आई है, उसके आधार पर भी पिछले साल 17 हजार से अधिक छोटे उद्योगों को लगान का काम देश में हुआ है। हालांकि हमारी जानकारी के अनुसार उससे भी काफी अधिक इस प्रकार के छोटे उद्योगों को उन्होंने लगाया है।

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: The Central Government gave seed capital to the tune of 15 per cent in some of the districts of various States. Like that in Maharashtra three districts, viz., Aurangabad, Ratnagiri and Chandrapura were covered. But I am given to understand that this scheme is being dropped by the government. If so, what will happen to the new proposal which are coming up in those backward areas and the infra-structure built there?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, government is not dropping the scheme. What has happened is that in the last meeting of National Development Council it were the States who insisted on having the seed money being made part in the State governments allocation without being earmarked as such. However, this matter is still being taken up with the Planning Commission to see whether it is possible to continue with this scheme.

डा. रामजी सिंह : उद्योगों के विकास के लिये जो प्रयत्न हो रहा है, वह बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि अभी तक जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रीज सैंटर्स कायम किये गये हैं, इसके माध्यम से पिछले 8 महीनों में सम्पूर्ण हिन्दुस्तान में कितने नये उद्योग लगे हैं और उसमें कितने लोगों को अभी तक रोजगार मिल सका है?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : नई नीति के चलते जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों का पिछले अगस्त महीने से ही काम शुरू हुआ है और अभी तक हमारे पास कुल मिलाकर 100 जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों से जानकारी आनी शुरू हुई है। इस बारे में विस्तार में जानकारी देने के लिए हमको नोटिस चाहिये।

Sale of Coca-Cola at Rs. 2/- per Bottle

*129. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the availability of Coca-Cola in Delhi market and elsewhere at Rs. 2/- per bottle which is a banned drink;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the manufacturer of this spurious drink; and

(c) whether any case has come to the notice of Government about manufacture of this drink by any established Company?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Government have received reports from time to time regarding the availability of Coca Cola in markets at Delhi, Lucknow and Bombay. Enquiries have been made through the health authorities at Central and State levels, as well as the Resident Manager of M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation at Delhi. These enquiries showed that the former bottlers of Coca Cola, namely, M/s. Jai Drinks Private Limited, Jaipur, M/s. Universal Drinks Private Limited, Nagpur and the ex-bottlers of Coca Cola at Agra and Kanpur are involved in these sales. These ex-bottlers had purchased concentrates from M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation of India before the closure of its manufacturing activities and some units out of these purchases were still lying in stock with them. The items sold in the market are alleged to have been manufactured out of these ramnant stocks. It has also been reported that old crowns and used bottles of Coca Cola are being used by some unscrupulous elements for selling spurious drinks. The matter is under investigation.

श्री अनन्त दवे : मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि सच बात को उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि अभीभी कोको कोला बाजार में मिल रही है और कई कम्पनियों का नाम भी उन्होंने दिया है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन कम्पनियों के पास से सब वस्तुएं मिली हैं, उन पर आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : कई जगहों पर इन बाटल्स को पकड़ने और हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के पास भेजने की कार्यवाही की गई है। लेकिन जहां भी यह कार्यवाही की गई, वहां अदालत ने उनका माल वापस देने का आदेश दिया। हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से इस बारे में कार्यवाही की जा रही है। हम लोगों को सिर्फ यह बता सकते हैं कि कोका कोला के नाम से जो पेय बेचा जा रहा है, उसमें नकली बहुत है, असली नहीं है।

श्री अनन्त दवे : मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है कि मैटर इज अंडर इनवैस्टीगेशन। क्या इन वैस्टीगेशन अभी तक चल रहा है और जो स्टाक वहां पड़ा है, क्या गवर्नमेंट उसको अपने पास रखना चाहती है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : यह जो स्टाक है, यह जुलाई, 1977 से पहले इन लोगों द्वारा खरीदा हुआ स्टाक है। इस मामले में कुछ कानूनी दिक्कतें हैं। जहां सम्भव है, वहां हम उसमें से रास्ता निकाल रहे कोका कोला कारपोरेशन के लोगों को बुला कर पूछा गया —उनको 31 मार्च, 1979 तक हिन्दुस्तान में सारा काम बन्द करने के लिए कहा गया था, कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन को यहां रहने दिया गया है—कि जुलाई, 1977 से पहले उन्होंने जो अपना कानसेन्ट्रेट दिया था, वह किस समय का कानसेन्ट्रेट था और उसको कितने समय तक रखा जा सकता है। उन्होंने बताया है कि उस कांसेन्ट्रेट को दो बरस तक रखा जा सकता है। हम इस मामले में कई किस्म की कार्यवाहियां कर रहे हैं कि उसमें से कौन सा कानसेन्ट्रेट दो बरस से अधिक समय का हो चुका है, ताकि हम उसको सीज करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि कुछ लोगों को पकड़ा गया था, लेकिन उन्हें छोड़ दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या फुटकर व्यापारियों को पकड़ा गया था, या जिनकी फैक्टारियों में बनता है, उनको पकड़ा गया था। कितने फुटकर व्यापारियों को पकड़ा गया था और कितने फैक्टरी वालों को पकड़ा गया था ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों को छोड़े जाने का मूल कारण क्या है। क्या उन्हें अदालत ने छोड़ा है, या उनको पकड़े जाने में कुछ त्रुटियां थीं, जिसके कारण सरकार उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर पाई ? मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि नकली कोका कोला भी बेचा जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस प्रकार का नकली माल बेचने वाले कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह मामला स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को भेजा गया है। उसकी ओर से इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : उद्योग मंत्रालय इस बारे में किसी भी प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने की स्थिति में नहीं है—हमें वह अधिकार नहीं है। मैंने किसी व्यक्ति की गिरफ्तारी की बात नहीं कही है। हमने स्टाक पकड़ा था —वह स्टाक हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से पकड़ा गया था। उन्होंने जांच की और जब उन्होंने वह स्टाक पकड़ लिया, तो कम्पनी के लोग अदालत में जा कर उसको रिलीज करवाने में कामयाब हो गए। हमारी तरफ से इसमें सीधे कोई कार्यवाही करने की बात नहीं आती है। हम महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों को कह चुके हैं कि जहां जहां इस प्रकार का गलत काम होता है, उसमें वे सख्त कार्यवाही करें। हमारा मंत्रालय इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही करने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The hon. Minister has stated that the Coca Cola crowns and essence are being used in a large scale and also certain actions were taken against certain companies. But unfortunately, the Parle Group of Industries, the Italian multi-national based companies are operating very successfully. They are not only

violating the Health regulations Act but also the Industrial Licensing regulations and policies. All those violations have been going on a large scale even in spite of so many questions which were put here on the floor of the House. But unfortunately why has the Minister not taken any action when such manipulations are going on on such a large scale by the Parle group of companies, which are based in Bombay? I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would assure the House that he would take serious action in the matter. I know that Parle lobby is there. They are criticising all these things. I want to know, at what point of time the hon. Minister is going to take action against all sorts of nefarious activities of this particular group including all those indulging in misuse of crown and essence of coca cola in this country.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: To the best of my knowledge, the Parle Co.s' soft drinks have no foreign collaboration at all. They are not involved with any essence manufacturers. It is purely a domestic company, using essence and technology that is purely indigenous. There is nothing foreign. If the hon. Member has any information to the contrary, I would be happy to receive it, so that I can take action. I assure the hon. Member that I will take action, if he were to give any kind of link-up with foreign firms.

MR. SPEAKER: Question 130—Mr. Sukhdev Prasad Verma is not here. Question 131.

Paper Famine

*131. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the news item entitled 'India in the Grip of a Paper Famine' appearing in the *Statesman*, dated the 19th January, 1979;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) action being taken to increase the production of paper and bring down the prices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. As the demand for paper has gone up sharply, there has been some imbalance between availability of and demand for paper. Apart from setting up paper mills in the public sector, Government have adopted various measures to promote the growth of the Paper Industry and it is also proposed to import paper to meet any short-fall in supply.

श्री राजकेशर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो वर्ष पूर्व जब कागज का भाव अभी की अपेक्षा अधिक नहीं था और कीमत कम थी तो एकदम कीमत बढ़ने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में कागज की कुल आवश्यकता जितनी है उतना कागज देश में बन नहीं रहा है । इस समय लगभग 75 हजार टन की कमी है। कागज के दामों पर नियंत्रण नहीं है सिवाय उस कागज के जो स्कूल की किताबों के लिए 2750 रुपए फी टन के हिसाब से कागज बनाने वाले कारखानों के साथ समझौते के बाद लिया जा रहा है । तो मार्केट में जो स्थिति है उस स्थिति में दामों को पिछले दो वर्षों में कुछ हद तक बढ़ाने का काम कारखाने के मालिकों ने और व्यापारियों ने किया है । लेकिन कमी के कारण उस का गैर-इस्तेमाल वह लोग कर रहे हैं ।

श्री राजकेशर सिंह : सरकार स्वयं अभाव की चर्चा करके उद्योगपतियों को दाम बढ़ाने का उत्साह दे रही है क्या यह सत्य है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : यह बात सही नहीं है । हम ने इस साल जो कमी है उस कागज का आयात करने का ना सिर्फ निर्णय लिया है बल्कि डी जी एस एण्ड डी को 50 हजार टन आयात करने को कहा गया है । स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की ओर से और हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन की ओर से कागज का आयात इस साल हम कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Is the Minister aware of the fact that even the banks are complaining that because of the shortage of paper, they are not in a position to print the cheques for withdrawal of money. Secondly, the Government of India Press does not have adequate supply of stocks, and another mill at Madhya

Pradesh, at Amlai, a Birla company, has been locked out for a long time. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Industry and other Ministries, but no effective steps have been taken yet. Will the Minister kindly inform the House the actual steps Government is taking in this matter?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : किसी भी बैंक की ओर से हमारे पास कोई शिकायत नहीं आई कि उन को चैक छापने के लिए कागज नहीं मिल रहा है। मगर यह बात सही है कि डी जी एस एण्ड डी को 50 हजार टन कागज की आवश्यकता है। उस सारे कागज का आयात करने के लिए उन को निर्देश दिया गया है और उस कागज का आयात हो रहा है। आमलाई कारखाने के बारे में हमारे पास कल कुछ संसद सदस्य और वहां के मजदूर संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि मिले थे। कल ही वह मामला हमारे पास आया है। उस पर हमारी तरफ से जो कार्यवाही हो सकती है वह राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से हम को करनी पड़ेगी। हम मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से तत्काल सम्पर्क इस बारे में कर चुके हैं और हम प्रयास करेंगे कि वह मामला जल्दी हल हो।

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether out of these 5 projects of Payer Mills, including the Ashoka Paper Mill Jogighopa, the Nagaland Paper project at Tuli, another paper mill at Jagiroad and yet another at Silchar—all of them in the Noth-East—any one of them will be earmarked for the production of newsprint—which is necessary—at a cheap price, to be made available to the small and medium newspapers?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: None of them is a newsprint project. The Tuli project of 32,000 tonnes capacity is expected to be commissioned by the end of the year. The Naugong and Cachar projects are pulp and paper mills, each with a capacity of 100,000 tonnes, and it will take another two or three years to commission them. Work has started on these units. In Kerala we are having a newsprint unit. Its work has been stalled because of some labour problem for the contractor. We hope that by the end of this year that unit would also be commissioned. In the mean while, two additional private sector units, one with a capacity of 45,000 tonnes another with a capacity of 50,000 tonnes are coming up in Andhra Pradesh—the Rayalaseema Paper Mills, a joint venture in which the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation is participating and the other is the Badrachalam Paper and Board unit. With these, I am hoping that by the end of the year we shall be able to meet....

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Can two of these five units be converted into.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: These are units which are concerned with specific items.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you proposing to convert them?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: They have been commissioned with a specific purpose. It is not possible to convert them into newsprint units, because the raw material and the equipment required for newsprint units will be different from what we have planned for these units.

Reported Approval of ITC—Sheraton Deal

*133. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-report appearing in the 'Times of India' dated the 3rd February, 1979 under the caption "Fernandes Approves ITC-Sheraton Deal";

(b) if so, facts of the matter and the reaction of Government regarding various observations made therein;

(c) whether it is a fact that the proposal was turned down by the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation and the nature of objections taken by the Tourism Minister to the proposal;

(d) what is the justification for approval of the proposal particularly when it was questioned on the basis of its merits and priority; and

(e) whether Government are aware of the criticism appearing in the new-

tion of newspapers regarding approval of this deal under pressure and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A proposal from M/s. ITC Ltd., to enter into a marketing and reservation agreement in the field of hotel industry with M/s. Sheraton International Inc., U.S.A. was considered by the Foreign Investment Board on 2nd December, 1978. During the discussions in the meeting of the Foreign Investment Board, the representatives of the Administrative Ministry (Department of Tourism) expressed certain reservations in recommending the proposal on the ground that there no need for such a collaboration keeping in view the present market position. The Board, however, felt that according to the current guidelines for collaboration in the hotel industry, foreign collaboration is permissible and that a number of such collaborations have been approved in the past and that M/s. ITC Ltd., should not be put in a disadvantageous position compared to M/s. Oberois and Tatas who are having such foreign collaboration. In the light of such overall considerations, the proposal was recommended by the Foreign Investment Board on the basis of payment of 3 per cent of the net turnover in respect of Publicity and Reservation fee for existing hotels *viz.*, Moghul, Maurya and Chola to the foreign collaborator and the duration of the agreement was specified upto 31st December, 1988. Government approved the proposal on these terms and an approval letter was issued to the Indian Company on 27th January, 1979.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: According to the statement laid on the Table by the hon. Minister, it is clear that the stand of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation is in accordance with the policy, which was announced in this House of the Janata Party Government not to encourage big hotels, five-star hotels, particularly in collaboration with multinationals. This is what was announced by the Janata Party. In keeping with this policy, when a proposal was made by the Foreign Investment Board, recommending that the India Tobacco Company be given a collaboration agreement with Sheraton Hotel Corporation of U.S.A., the Tourism Ministry opposed it. Yet, the Foreign Investment Board turned down the opposition of the Minister and the concerned Ministry and recommended that this collaboration be permitted with this multi-national for four hotels currently and, later on, for expansion. Because the hon. Minister is known to be the champion of wiping out multi-nationals like Coca Cola. . .

SHRI K. GOPAL: Except Siemens.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: According to a report in the *Times of India*, he himself cleared it as late as the 27th January this year. I would like to know what is the policy.

The more serious aspect of it, of which I have given a notice to you, is that it is stated that this has been done under pressure by no less a person...**

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given me any notice.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: The privilege motion is different. It cannot be allowed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want to say that. . .

MR. SPEAKER: No, do not record the names.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are the Government aware of the criticism appearing in a section of the press regarding the approval of this proposal under pressure? If so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

This pressure, it is alleged, was brought because the ITC had cleared a deal with...**

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: No names.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is a company.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot name a company also. I am not allowing it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know whether it was a clandestine deal, that the Indian Tobacco Co. was given thins special concession to have a collaboration with this multi-national.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I very strongly repudiate the point made by the Hon. Member that this collaboration was allowed under pressure. There was no pressure whatsoever.

Secondly, it is not right on the part of the hon. Member to say that the Janata Government has initiated a new policy in regard to foreign technical collaboration so far as the hotel industry is concerned. We are pursuing the policy which the previous Government pursued in this regard.

Thirdly, this is not the first time that a foreign collaboration is being allowed. There are a number of foreign collaborations including the one between Oberois and Sheraton which was cleared by the predecessor Government. Sheraton might have suddenly turned out to be an unwanted multinational in the eyes of the hon. Member, but it is the previous Government that cleared the collaboration between Oberois and Sheraton. I am only trying to point out that when the hon. Member is making insinuations, when he is indulging in innuendoes, it is not fair.

The policy which is being pursued is a policy which I believe was very correctly pursued in terms of technical collaboration with foreign companies so far as the hotel industry was concerned. These collaborations existed between East India Hotels Co. Ltd. (Oberois) with intercontinental Hotels, which was entered into in 1961, between Indian Hotels Co., Ltd. (Tatas) and Intercontinental Hotels, which was cleared by the predecessor Government in 1967, between East India Hotels Co., Ltd. (Oberois) and Sheraton International, which was cleared by the predecessor Government in 1968, between Eastern International Hotels Ltd., and Holiday Inns, which was cleared by the predecessor Government on 22nd October, 1970, between Adyar Gate Hotel Ltd., with Holiday Inns which was cleared by the predecessor Government in 1971, betwen Northern India Hotel and Holiday Inns, which was cleared by the predecessor Government in 1973, between Hotel Banjara Ltd., and Holiday Inns, which was cleared by the predecessor Government in 1974, between EILE Hotels Ltd., and Ramada Inns, which was cleared by the predecessor Government on 24th July, 1975. I only submit that there is no reason for the hon. Member to feel so exercised so far as this collaboration is concerned.

I cleared this application on the merits of the case. There were a number of collaborations, a large number of similarly placed hotels have been allowed in this country. I did not want to discriminate against any other chain of hotels. I took the view that if collaboration is good enough for Tatas which was given only two years ago by the previous Government and for Sheratons from 1961 to 1974, the collaboration is also good enough for ITC who were allowed to diversify and move into the hotel trade by the previous Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The hon. Minister says that it is in keeping with the earlier policy of the previous Government. My question was that this Government declared to the Civil Aviation Ministry that they will not allow a five-star hotel. . .(*Interruptions*)

श्री कुंवर चन्द्र जाडावास : अध्यक्ष महोदय प्रश्नोत्तर काल समाप्त हो गया है ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know if he is saying that the policy statement made by the Civil Aviation Minister was contrary to the policy of the Government.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Civil Aviation Minister has made no such policy statement. In fact, the Government has cleared two more five-star hotels, one in Kashmir and the other in Bombay. So far as the policy of the Ministry of Civil Aviation is concerned, there is a policy paper which they have circulated. It says:

> "While the Government will promote foreign investment and collaboration in the hotel industry, in order to meet the requirements of the growing number of overseas tourists, it should do so within the overall framework of its policy on foreign investment and collaboration."

So, the Civil Aviation Ministry has not been contradicting itself or contradicting anybody. They have a definite policy. I have cleared a proposal where there is no foreign investment. There is only technical collaboration. It has been cleared on the same lines as has been cleared in respect of a large number of other hotels.

( )

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मंत्रालयों में तदर्थ आधार पर काम कर रहे प्रथम श्रेणी के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों का नियमित किया जाना

*123. श्री अमल राम वाल्मीकि : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में बहुत से ऐसे प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारी हैं जो 15 वर्ष की निरन्तर सेवा पूरी कर लेने पर भी तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार के प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग में 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 को ऐसे कितने-कितने अधिकारी थे;

(ग) उनको नियमित करने के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने सेवा की कोई ऐसी समय सीमा निर्धारित की है जिसके पूरा करने पर तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों को नियमित किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) तथा (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना विभिन्न मंत्रालय/विभागों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(ग) तथा (घ). सरकार तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्तियों की परिकल्पना नहीं करती, क्योंकि सभी नियुक्तियां पूर्णतया भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार की जानी होती हैं । फिर भी, सेवा की अत्यावश्यकताओं और प्रशासनिक अनिवार्यताओं के कारण प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों द्वारा कभी कभी ऐसी तदर्थ नियुक्तियां पूर्णरूप से अनन्तिम आधार पर की जाती हैं । ये नियुक्तियां संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (परामर्श से छूट) विनियमों के विनियम 4 के अनुसार एक वर्ष के लिए सीमित होती हैं । इस अवधि के बाद किसी नियुक्ति के जारी रखने के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से परामर्श करना होता है । चूंकि नियमित आधार पर सभी नियुक्तियां पद के लिए बने भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार नियुक्ति की सामान्य पद्धति द्वारा की जाती हैं, इसलिए ऐसी कोई विशिष्ट अवधि निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती, जिसके बाद तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों को स्वत: ही नियमित किया जा सके ।

Report of Committee on Small Scale Industries

*130. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration the report of the committee appointed by Government to suggest ways and means to simplify procedures relating to small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the necessary action, if any, taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). In October, 1978, the Government had constituted a Committee to examine and advise on all related matters connected with the facilities and assistance to be provided to the small scale industries within the broad

frame work of the Industrial Policy Statement of December, 1977. The Report of the Committee has been recently received in the Ministry and the various recommendations made by the Committee including those relating to simplifying procedures related to small scale industries are under examination in the Ministry.

नमक उद्योग के विकास के लिए समिति

*132. श्री सुधाव आहूजा :

श्री अग्रन सिंह ठाकुर :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नमक उद्योग के विकास की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए समिति गठित की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त समिति ने सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) समिति से आशा की जाती है कि वह अपना प्रतिवेदन छह महीने में प्रस्तुत कर देगी ।

राज्यों में नये उद्योगों की स्थापना

*134. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई औद्योगिक नीति के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों में (राज्य-वार तथा जिलेवार) कितने नये उद्योग स्थापित किये गये और उनमें कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या इन नये उद्योगों के उत्पादों की बिक्री तथा उनको कच्चे माल की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था सरकारी स्तर पर की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस) : (क) वर्ष, 1978 की अवधि में नये औद्योगिक एककों की स्थापना करने के लिए उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन कुल मिला कर 206 आशयपत्र तथा 93 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किये गये थे । इन आशयपत्रों तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का राज्यवार विवरण अनुबन्ध 1 में दिया गया है ।

448 औद्योगिक एकक उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते थे वे तकनीकी विकास के महा-निदेशालय में वर्ष 1978 में पंजीयित किये गए थे । 1978 में तकनीकी विकास के महा-निदेशालय में दर्ज एककों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध 1 में दिया गया है ।

विकास आयुक्त (लघु उद्योग) से मिली सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1978 में विभिन्न राज्यों के उद्योग निदेशालयों में 17,314 लघु एकक दर्ज थे । लघु क्षेत्र के दर्ज एककों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध 1 में दिया गया है ।

औद्योगिक स्वीकृति सचिवालय में केन्द्रीय रूप से जिले-वार सूचना नहीं रखी जाती है ।

सामान्य रूप से एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस को कार्यान्वित करने में 3 से 4 वर्ष लग जाते हैं । तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय में दर्ज एकक में भी उत्पादन प्रारंभ होने में लगभग उतना ही समय लगता है । अतएव वर्ष 1978 में बड़े, मध्यम, तथा लघु एककों की विभिन्न योजनाओं की स्वीकृति दिये जाने के फलस्वरूप इस समय रोजगार प्राप्त लोगों की संख्या का बता सकना संभव नहीं है ।

यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि वर्ष, 1978 में हथकरघा क्षेत्र में कुल लाभप्रद रोजगार बढ़कर 5.23 लाख हो गया । खादी एवं ग्रामीण उद्योगों में वर्ष 1977-78 में रोजगार के 3.91 लाख अतिरिक्त अवसर पैदा किए गए थे । ऐसा अनुमान है कि चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान हस्तशिल्प क्षेत्र में रोजगार के लगभग 43,000 अतिरिक्त अवसर पैदा हो गए होंगे ।

(ख) और (ग). खासतौर से लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योग क्षेत्र को कच्चे माल का संभरण करने व उसके लिए विपणन व्यवस्था करने में सहायता देने हेतु सरकार की कई योजनाएं चल रही हैं । अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिए सरकार आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अधीन नियंत्रण में आने वाली वस्तुओं को छोड़कर अन्य वस्तुओं के मामले में आमतौर से हस्तक्षेप नहीं करती ।

कर दी, सरकार की आयात-निर्यात नीति का सभी क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर, दुर्लभ देशी उत्पादों का आयात करने हेतु विदेशी मुद्रा देने व निर्यात विपणन हेतु सहायता देने पर प्रभाव पड़ता है ।

अनुबन्ध–I

वर्ष, 1978 के दौरान नये उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए जारी किये गये आशय-पत्रों तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के राज्यवार ब्यौरे दर्शाने वाला विवरण :

राज्य	आशय-पत्र	औद्योगिक लाइसेंस
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	14	10
2. अण्डमान एवं निकोबार	1	—
3. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	—
4. आसाम	3	1
5. बिहार	3	5
6. चंडीगढ़	—	1
7. दादरा और नगर हवेली	—	—
8. दिल्ली	2	—
9 गोआ, दमन व दिव	—	—
10. गुजरात	28	11
11. हरयाणा	14	5
12. हिमाचल प्रदेश	7	3
13. जम्मू व कश्मीर	5	2
14. कर्नाटक	7	6
15. केरल	2	2
16. लक्षद्वीप, मिनिकोय एवं अमीनदीवी	—	—
17. मध्य प्रदेश	12	2
18. महाराष्ट्र	28	14
19. मणिपुर	—	—
20. मेघालय	—	—
21. मिजोरम	—	
22. नागालैंड	—	
23. उड़ीसा	5	
24. पांडिचेरी	1	—
25. पंजाब	8	5
26. राजस्थान	22	5
27. तमिलनाडु	17	7
28. त्रिपुरा	—	—
29. उत्तर प्रदेश	19	—
30. वैस्ट बंगाल	8	4
योग	206	93

अनुबन्ध–II

1978 में तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय में पंजीकृत एककों का राज्य-वार वितरण ।

क्रमांक	राज्य	संख्या
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	28
2	बिहार	18
3.	दिल्ली	4
4.	गुजरात	68
5.	गोआ, दमन व दिव	8
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6
7.	हरियाणा	32
8.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	3
9.	केरल	5
10.	कर्नाटक	19

क्रमांक	राज्य	संख्या
11.	महाराष्ट्र	86
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	23
13.	तमिलनाडु	29
14.	उड़ीसा	8
15.	पंजाब	28
16.	राजस्थान	22
17.	उत्तर प्रदेश	33
18.	पांडिचेरी	1
19.	चंडीगढ़	2
20.	वैस्ट बंगाल	33
	योग	448

अनुबन्ध—III

वर्ष, 1978 में विभिन्न राज्यों में पंजीकृत लघु उद्योग इकाइयों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

	राज्य	इकाइयों की संख्या
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1690
2.	असाम	150
3.	बिहार	188
4.	गुजरात	1064
5.	हरियाणा	659
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	31
7.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	उ० म०
8.	कर्नाटक	361
9.	केरल	525
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	2285
11.	महाराष्ट्र	244
12.	मणीपुर	उ० म०
13.	मेघालय	16
14.	नागालैंड	उ० म०
15.	उड़ीसा	239
16.	पंजाब	2315
17.	राजस्थान	2162
18.	सिक्किम	उ० म०
19.	तमिल नाडु	1716
20.	त्रिपुरा	उ० म०
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1197
22.	वैस्ट बंगाल	1888
23.	अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	उ० म०
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	उ० म०
25.	चंडीगढ़	72
26.	दादर, नगर व हवेली	3
27.	दिल्ली	390
28.	गोवा, दमन व दिव	63
29.	लक्षादीप व मिनि काय द्वीप समूह	उ० म०
30.	मिजोरम	7
31.	पांडिचेरी	49
		17,314

उ० म०—उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Setting up of Cement Industry at Sunki, Orissa

*135. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up cement factory at Sunki in

Koraput district of Orissa with Czech collaboration;

(b) if so, the details regarding its terms and references; and

(c) whether Central Government have taken interest in building up additional cement production capacity in Orissa in view of the abundant availability of raw material in the State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. There are already two cement plants in Orissa with a total installed capacity of 7.97 lakh tonnes. Expansion of one of these two units run by the State Industrial Development Corporation from 3.96 lakh tonnes to 5.26 lakh tonnes is under active consideration. A scheme for the setting up of a mini cement plant with a capacity of 0.33 lakh tonnes by the State Industrial Development Corporation has also been registered. Orissa State is already surplus in cement production.

Opening of Industrial Banks

*136. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to open industrial banks to accelerate the pace of industrialisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) While there is no proposal before Government to open Industrial Banks, a proposal is under consideration to set up a separate financial agency which could undertake the refinancing functions in regard to the financial assistance required by the Small Scale, Village and Cottage Industries.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में शरणार्थियों द्वारा सत्याग्रह की धमकी

*137. श्री राज नारायण : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में शरणार्थियों ने यह घोषणा की है कि वे अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में जम्मू तथा दिल्ली में 'सत्याग्रह' करेंगे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जम्मू व काश्मीर सरकार, जम्मू व काश्मीर केन्द्रीय शरणार्थी समिति के प्रमुख सदस्यों तथा अन्य नेताओं के साथ उनकी समस्याओं पर शीघ्र निर्णय लेने की दृष्टि से लगातार मशविरा करती रही है । पुनर्वास मंत्रालय भी इन समस्याओं से अवगत है । इसलिए मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि सत्याग्रह करने के बजाय समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार को समय दिया जाए।

विदेशी सहयोग पर रोक

*138. श्री श्याम लाल शर्मा :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा बहुत से उद्योगों के मामले में विदेशी सहयोग पर रोक लगा दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन उद्योगों का ब्यौरा क्या है और यह रोक कब लगाई गई थी ;

(ग) क्या तकनीकी जानकारी के मामले में भी विदेशी सहयोग बन्द कर दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सार्थ चाटर्जी) : (क) से (घ) सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में जिन मामलों में वित्तीय अथवा तकनीकी सहयोग मंजूरी नामंजूर किया

उनकी उदाहरण सहित एक सूची और सम्बन्धित प्रेस नोट की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [स्थापक में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एस० टी०—3392/79]।

यह स्पष्ट किया जाता है कि उद्योगों की सूची केवल उदाहरण के लिए है। देश में पहले से ही एक विशद प्रौद्योगिकी आधार स्थापित किया जा चुका है। किन्तु चूंकि विकसित देशों में प्रौद्योगिकी में निरन्तर प्रगति हो रही है, इसलिए कुछ समय बाद हमें अपने सभी उद्योगों में उसी के अनरूप उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी को अद्यतन बनाने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। सरकार प्रौद्योगिकी के आयात पर भी विचार कर सकती है यदि :

(i) विकसित-निर्यातित वस्तुओं की सूची में स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी का पूरी तरह इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है तथा वह स्पर्धात्मक शर्तों पर नये उद्यमियों द्वारा इस्तेमाल के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ii) देश की आवकयताओं को कुशलतापूर्व पूरा करने अथवा निर्यात बाजार में उसे प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक बनाने के लिए भारत में उपलब्ध वर्तमान प्रौद्योगिकी को अद्यतन बनाने हेतु प्रौद्योगिकी की आवश्यकता है।

(iii) पर्याप्त परिमाण में निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुएं जिन्हें पुनः खरीदने के लिए गारन्टी दी जाती है, बनाने के लिए इनका आयात करने की आवश्यकता होती है।

Allotment of more Funds to Backward States

*139. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is preparing an alternative formula in place of the Gadgil Formula for distribution of Central plan assistance in order to give greater weightage to backward areas in the allocation of the Central assistance; and

(b) whether the concept of backwardness is being redefined in order to provide more funds for such of those States which have lagged behind in economic development?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b) In the meeting of the National Development Council held on February 24 and 25, 1979, it was decided that of the total Central assistance available for State Plans for the next four years, Rs. 1800 crores should be reserved for special category States, Rs. 600 crores for special problems of States and Rs. 4200 crores distributed among the 14 non-special category States on the basis of the various criteria laid down in the Gadgil formula, except the one relating to special problems. Besides, it was decided that an amount of Rs. 2000 crores, to be released over the next four years by certain modifications in the Centrally sponsored schemes, should be distributed among the 14 non-special category States on the basis of income adjusted total population of each State (IATP), i.e. the inverse of per capita State's income multiplied by population. Besides, additional Central assistance is being given for hill and tribal areas and the programme of the North Eastern Council.

Under Gadgil formula, backwardness is measured by the difference between per capita State income and the national average. 10 per cent weightage is given to backwardness measured in this way. Besides, the allocation for special problems tends to benefit more the relatively backward States. Under the IATP formula to be used for the distribution of Rs. 2000 crores over the next four years, backwardness is measured, as stated above, by the inverse of per capita State income.

New Licences issued to large Industrial Houses for setting up Cement Plants

*140. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many large industrial houses have recently been granted

licenses to set up new plants or expand the existing ones for stopping up cement production;

(b) new installed capacity allowed to each house; and

(c) why no steps are being taken to make Public Sector Cement Corporation attain the commanding height in the cement industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The proportion of capacities in the Public Sector has risen from 11 per cent of installed capacity to 23 per cent of the total approved capacity as a result of fresh industrial approvals.

Statement

14 letters of intent/industrial licences have been granted to the large houses since January, 1978 for setting up of new capacity or substantial expansion of the existing capacity stepping up of cement production.

Installed capacities belonging to the large houses including new undertakings and substantial expansion are as follows:—

(in lakh tonnes)

Name of the Group	Existing capacity	Fresh capacities (including NU+S.E.*		Total
		Industrial	Letter of Intent	
1. A.C.C.	70·39	..	15·60	85·99
2. Birlas	32·81	5·50	32·60	70·91
3. Sahu Jain	21·13	5·80	2·22	29·15
4. J.K.	3·20	4·20	8·18	15·58
5. Dalmia	11·65	..	3·70	15·35
6. Somani (Bangur)	8·40	..	4·00	12·40
7. Somani	..	..	5·00	5·00
8. Bajaj	2·00	..	2·00	4·00
9. K.C.P.	2·54	..	0·96	3·50
10. Madras Cement	4·00	..	..	4·00
11. Chowgule	..	..	10·00	10·00
12. Larsen & Toubro	..	..	11·09	11·09
13. Foreign Majority Company	..	..	4·00	4·00
TOTAL	156·12	15·50	99·35	270·97

*N.U. New Undertaking.

S.E. Substantial Expansion.

Foreign Collaboration in Industrial Products

*141. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether for containing the growth of monopolistic tendencies in certain sectors of the economy, the Union Government have allowed foreign collaboration in the Industrial products;

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) what are the details of the industrial products; and

(d) to what extent the purpose has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Government's policy to regulae and control monopolistic tendencies has been deat with in the Statement on Industrial Policy presented to Parliament on 23-12-1977 in paragraphs 17, 18 and 19. In particular the Policy Statement has mentioned that in licen sing other activities of large scale industry, particularly of units belonging to large houses, Government would pay due regard to the existing share of these units in the total domestic production of these items. It will be the policy of Government to ensure that no unit or business group acquires a dominant or monopolistic position in the market. The present industrial activities of the Large Houses will be scrutinised so that unfair practices arising out of manufacturing interlinkages are avoided.

Government's policy regarding foreign collaboration is selective and in conformity with national priorities. It has been elaborated in paras 22 to 26 of the Statement on Industrial Policy presented to Parliament on 23-12-1977. Government have also issued a Press Note on 28th December 1978, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3393\$79*] wherein an illustrative list of industries where no foreign collaboration, financial or technical, is considered necessary has been given. It has been emphasised in the Press Note that Government would consider import of technology even in these fields, *inter alia*, if indigenous technology for these items is too closely held and is not available for use by the entrepreneurs on competitive terms. Consistent with the above policy, Government have allowed recently foreign collaboration in important industries such as Fibre Glass, Acetylene Black, Carbon Black. Graphite allotropes, Relays and Tyre Valves. These industrial units have yet to stabilise their production.

Work Done by Sarkar Commission

1201. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:
SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the work done by the Sarkar Commission so far;

(b) whether there has been any delay due to the faulty or vague terms of reference; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Investigation in respect of substantial part of the items covered by the terms of reference not affected by court injunctions, has been completed by the Commission.

(b) and (c). The trms of reference of the Commission are vast and varied and cover instances of irregularities, lapses and improprieties arising from the main report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, allegations about the Birla Group of Concerns which were referred to the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry

Committee and in respect whereof, the Committee has not been in a position to conduct a full and detailed inquiry and the allegations relating to the Birla Group of Concerns on which further investigation needs to be made in public interest.

Explosion in Central Drug Institute, Lucknow

1202. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an explosion in Central Drug Institute, Lucknow resulting in death of a worker;

(b) whether various associations of employees in the institution are agitating for demanding judicial enquiry into the incident and adequate compensation to the family of the deceased; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some members of the Associations of employees (which are not recognised), met the Director of the Institute and demanded a judicial enquiry into the incident and payment of compensation to the family of the deceased.

(c) An independent technical Fact Finding Committee, comprising of experts from outside the CSIR, was constituted to go into: (i) the cause of explosion; (ii) the adequacy of safety precautions/measures taken by the Central Drug Research Institute and (iii) negligence, if any on anybody's part. The report of the Committee is awaited.

The family of the deceased has been allowed Rs. 6,000/- out of Compassionate Fund, besides an extraordinary pension of Rs. 140/- p.m. provisionally. Another sum of Rs. 5,000/- under the CSIR Employees Insurance Scheme has also been paid.

Representation from Woollen Mill at Ambarnath

1203. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation in the month of January or February, 1979 signed by thirty-five employees of Ahmed Wollen Mill at Ambarnath (Distt. Thana, Maharashtra);

(b) what are the demands made or difficulties described in the said representation; and

(c) what action have Government taken or propose to take soon in regard to the said representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No such representation seems to have been received in the Ministry of Industry.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Progress made under the Export Oriented Handloom Project

1204. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made under the export oriented handloom project sponsored by the Central Government in each district of Hinmachal Pradesh;

(b) the number of weavers inducted in 1977 and 1978 under the scheme in each district of Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) the progress so far made for silting of dye-cum-finishing plant at Bilaspur through the P.W.D. of Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PARSAD YADAV): (a) and(b). The Himachal Pradesh Handicrafts and Handlooms Corporation Ltd., which is implement-

ing the Export Oriented-cum-Intensive Handloom Development Project in the State has constructed 16 loom sheds covering 200 looms by 31st January, 1979. During 1977-78, 8 looms had been covered, against a target of 200 looms. District-wise figures asked for from the State Government are awaited.

(c) The Himachal Pradesh State Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation has intimated that a decision about the agency to construct the dye-cum finishing plant is likely to be taken by the State Government by March, 1979.

Scientific Missions of Second Satellite

1205. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state the scientific missions assigned to second satellite?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The Scientific Mission assigned to the Second Satellite is to conduct remote sensing observations over Indian territory with the aid of the TV Cameras and micro-wave radio meters installed in the Satellite. The imagery thus obtained will provide information relating to forestry, hydrology, water resources, snow cover, snow melting and large water and land masses. The microwave radiometers will obtain information relating to the ocean surface winds, ocean temperature and water vapour content which are important inputs to meteorology. The satellite will also carry an experiment to observe X-rays from X-ray stars and will also collect meteorological data from unattended remote platforms.

Pak. Spies and Smugglers in Jammu

1206. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Pakistani spies and smugglers have been arrested who had been operating on the India-Pakistan border in the Ranbirsingpura sector in Jammu district; and

(b) what steps have been taken to stop such persons from doing such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have stepped up vigilance and tightened preventive measures on the border to stop such activities.

मंत्रालयों में भर्ती के लिए परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

1207. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभी मंत्रालयों, विभागों तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में सेवाओं में तथा पदों पर भर्ती के लिए ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी को वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में अनुमति दी जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी भर्ती के लिए होने वाले साक्षात्कार अथवा मौखिक परीक्षाओं में अभ्यर्थियों को प्रश्नों का उत्तर हिन्दी में देने की अनुमति दी जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के तकनीकी पदों के लिए भर्ती हेतु ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं में अभ्यर्थियों को प्रश्नों का उत्तर हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में देने की अनुमति दी जाती है ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भागों का उत्तर नकारात्मक है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और राजभाषा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों को लागू करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (घ). इस सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों, विभागों तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है । उपलब्ध होते ही उसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

महापंजीयक कार्यालय, नई दिल्ली की विभागीय कैंटीन को हुआ घाटा

1208. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महापंजीयक कार्यालय, नई दिल्ली की विभागीय कैंटीन को वर्ष 1973-75 तक घाटा हुआ है और धनराशि के दुर्विनियोग के साथ-साथ खरीद में भी बहुत ही अनियमितताएँ हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कैंटीन के लेखों की गुप्त रूप से जांच न कराये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या नेताजी नगर सहकारी स्टोर के एक कार्यालय कर्मचारी पर स्टोर में गड़बड़ी करने के आरोप में हुई डिग्री के बारे में सरकार को पता है ; यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि की डिग्री हुई और क्या यह कार्यालय कर्मचारी उक्त भाग (क) में बताई गई अनियमितताओं से भी सम्बद्ध था ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश के जनगणना कार्यालय में उक्त कार्यालय कर्मचारी के अनावश्यक हस्तक्षेप के कारण अनियमितताएं होने की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ङ) उक्त कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनिल लाल मण्डल): (क) और (ख). भारत के महापंजीयक के कार्यालय के अनुरोध पर निदेशक कैंटीन, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग ने महापंजीयक के कार्यालय की विभागीय कैंटीन का निरीक्षण-लेखा परीक्षा की थी । इस निरीक्षण/लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 1973–75 की अवधि के दौरान कैंटीन का लाभ और हानि इस प्रकार था :—

वर्ष	शुद्ध लाभ/हानि	
1973-74	लाभ	984.00 रुपए
1974-75	हानि	7515.54 रुपए

रिपोर्ट से धनराशि का कोई दुर्विनियोग प्रकट नहीं हुआ, यद्यपि इसमें कुछ अनियमितताएं दिखाई दी हैं । चूंकि कैंटीन का निरीक्षण/लेखापरीक्षा एक विभागीय एजेंसी द्वारा औपचारिक रूप से किया गया था, अतः किसी गुप्त जांच की आवश्यकता नहीं थी ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने महापंजीयक को सूचित किया है कि नेताजी नगर सहकारी स्टोर का प्रधान, जो संबंधीत अवधि के दौरान महापंजीयक के कार्यालय की विभागीय कैंटीन का उपाध्यक्ष भी था, के विरुद्ध 4258.72 रुपए की डिग्री पारित की गई थी ।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश के जनगणना कार्यालय की कैंटीन के सम्बन्ध में अनियमितताओं की कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं । फिर भी, ऊंचे रेट चार्ज करने और अवधि में बार-बार परिवर्तन करने के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश जनगणना कर्मचारी संघ ने 1976 में शिकायत की थी । हाल ही में, संघ ने दो अभ्यावेदन भेज कर यह मांग की है कि उन्हें पूरक (सबसीडाइज्ड) दरों पर अच्छी वस्तुएं दी जाएं ।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त (घ) को ध्यान में रखते हुए, किसी कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Report of Working Group on Public Sector Undertakings

1209. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report submitted to Government by the Working Group constituted to review the functioning of Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Industry has since been considered;

(b) if so, salient features therein; and

(c) if not, when the report is expected to be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The report submitted by the Working Group of the representatives of Central Trade Union Federations constituted to review the functioning of the public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Industry is under consideration of the Government.

(b) The report covers the following areas: the existing deficiencies of the public sector undertakings and various measures necessary to remove these deficiencies; greater involvement of workers in the management and performance of public sector undertakings; identification and prevention of sickness in industrial units and involvement of the public sector undertakings in the socio-economic development of the area surrounding the units.

(c) Decisions of the Government will be announced soon.

Career Development of Officers in IAS and IPS Cadres

1210. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what Government are thinking about multitude of professionals who have been inducted into Government

services to career development compared to that existing definite career lines for IAS, IPS cadres;

(b) the reasons why vast differences in fringe benefits and salary structures still exist between IAS and other senior officers;

(c) whether there is no interaction in the occupations of IAS and professionals; and

(d) what is the number of professionals inducted into the IAS cadre service annually even when adequate experiences rest with the professionals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Professionals entering the Government service in organised cadres have definite career prospects. Professionals who enter Government service on the basis of contract are governed by the terms and conditions of contract.

(b) Different Services have different roles to play. The third Central Pay Commission examined the question of disparities in pay scales allowed to various services. The suggestion to do away with the disparities was however, not accepted though the need for narrowing the existing disparities was recognised. The recommendations made by the Commission were considered by the Government and the revised pay scales allowed reduced the disparities to a large extent.

(c) The nature of duties and responsibilities of professionals and non-professionals are different. The question of any inter-action betwen the two categories, therefore, does not arise.

(d) No statistics regarding number of professionals inducted into the I.A.S. are maintained by the Government. Appointment to the I.A.S. is made on the basis of suitability and not on the basis of experience only.

Licences Issued for Foreign Collaboration

1211. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many licences were issued in the period 1977-78 for foreign collaborations; in private, public sector; State-wise;

(b) how many of these licences are still not used; and

(c) what is the capital investment by foreign firms in their collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) During April, 1977 to March, 1978, 268 foreign collaboration proposals were approved. The break-up of these approvals in Private and Public Sector and State-wise is given as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Private Sector	Public Sector.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh.	..	..	7
2	Bihar	3	5	8
3	Goa, Daman and Diu	3	..	3
4	Gujarat	20	..	20

[illegible]	3	4	5
5 Haryana	8	..	8
6 Himachal Pradesh	3	..	3
7 Karnataka	16	..	16
8 Kerala	11	..	11
9 Madhya Pradesh	4	2	6
10 Maharashtra	67	3	70
11 Meghalaya	1	..	1
12 Orissa	7	..	7
13 Punjab	8	..	8
14 Rajasthan	5	..	5
15 Tamilnadu	24	2	26
16 Uttar Pradesh	20	1	21
17 West Bengal	24	7	31
18 Delhi	8	..	8
19 Consultancy firms all over India	7	2	9
TOTAL	246	22	268

(b) The approvals given are valid in the first instance for 6 months and normally renewable for another two six monthly periods. It is therefore, premature to assess how many of these approvals have not fructified.

(c) Total foreign investment amounts to Rs. 531.52 lakhs in these cases.

Fibre Glass Yarn

1212. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual requirement of Fibre Glass Yarn in the country as in 1978 and its production by the small scale sector and the multinationals;

(b) whether this commodity needs to be imported also;

(c) whether Goernment were considering to restrict multinationals in the production of Fibre Glass Yarn and reserve its production by the small scale sector; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The requirement of Fibre Glass Yarn in the country during 1978 was estimated at 1000 tonnes. The production of M/s. Fibreglass Pilkington Ltd., Bombay, a foreign majority unit, which is the only unit at present engaged in the manufacture of this item, was 640 tonnes. There is no unit in the Small Scale Sector engaged in the manufacture of this item.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to reserve the manufacture of Fibre

Glass Yarn for the Small Scale Sector. 13 parties have been granted Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent for establishment of new industrial undertakings for manufacture of Fibre Glass for a total capacity of 43,800 tonnes. A proposal for the reservation of glass textiles for development in the Small Scale Sector is under consideration.

Manufacture of Electronic Items and their Export

1213. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the manufacture of Electronic items and what are the plans for its future development;

(b) whether Government have been able to export electronic items to other countries, particularly the United States; and the efforts so far made in this direction;

(c) which electronic items are today surplus to our demands in the country; and

(d) the estimated value of exports during the current financial year?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Electronics production has grown at an average annual rate of over 20 per cent during last few years. The actual value of production in the last three calendar years has been as follows:

Year	Production (Rupees Crores)
1975	364·50
1976	410·00
1977	508·50
1978	600·00 (estimated)

A comprehensive plan has already been worked out for the development of the industry during the Sixth Plan (1978—83), according to which the production is envisaged to increase to a level of about Rs. 1200 crores by 1982-83. This production will be from existing companies in both the public sector and private sectors, as also from some new public sector companies to be set up.

(b) Yes, Sir. Electronics products are currently being exported to about 50 countries including the USA. The Information, Planning and Analysis Group of the Electronics Commission have conducted studies to explore the export potential of our electronics products in international markets. The Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation, a public sector company of the Department of Electronics, has been assisting a number of units in exporting their products, Bharat Electronics Limited have won large export orders for professional electronics equipment, such as, communication and radar equipment, while Instrumentation Limited have won several export orders for process control instrumentation and computer based data acquisition systems in Malaysia.

(c) None, Sir.

(d) The value of electronic exports during the financial year 1978-79 is estimated to be about Rs. 40 crores.

Pensions to Freedom Fighters

1214. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of freedom fighters receiving pension all over country and their number State-wise too;

(b) what is the total amount incurred as pension to freedom fighters yearly;

(c) how many applications from freedom fighters are pending disposal State-wise;

(d) what are further facilities, amenities provided for freedom fighters; and

(e) what are the broad guidelines provided for determining the actual freedom fighter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (e). A statement giving the required information is attached.

Statement

(a) Pension has been sanctioned in 1,16,973 cases upto 31st January, 1979. State-wise break-up is given in the Annexure.

(b) The total yearly expenditure incurred at present is about Rs. 23 crores.

(c) No application is pending initial scrutiny. However, 37,100 cases have been filed for want of documentary evidence/information from the freedom fighters or reports from the State Governments/U.T. Administrations. As and when the requisite information is received the case is reviewed and pension sanctioned in eligible cases. State-wise break-up is given in the Annexure.

(d) The responsibility for the grant of relief and rehabilitation facilities to the freedom fighters is primarily that of the State Governments who have evolved their own Schemes which provide one or more of the following benefits:

(i) Grant of pension (This is different from Central Pension).

(ii) Grant of land.

(iii) Refund of fines imposed for participation in National Movements.

(iv) Restoration of confiscated properties.

(v) Rehabilitation Loans.

(vi) Educational concessions to children.

(vii) Employment concessions.

(viii) Free medical facilities.

Disbursements are also made from Home Minister's Discretionary Grant for giving relief to the freedom fighters and their dependent family members who are in need of special assistance and ask for it.

(e) A person who during participation in the National Freedom Struggle suffered imprisonment/detention/externment/internment or abscondence for not less than 6 months or whose property was confiscated or attached and sold or who became permanently incapacitated during firing or lathi charge or was killed in action or died in detention or was awarded capital punishment or lost his Government job but not restored and compensated after Independence is considered a freedom fighter under the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme.

Statement

Statement showing the Number of cases sanctioned Pension and Filed as on 31-1-1979 *(State-wise)*

States	No. of cases sanctioned pension	No. of cases filed
1	2	3
Andaman & Nicobar.	3	28
Andhra Pradesh.	6044	2004

1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..
Assam	3895	3709
Bihar	19090	12077
Chandigarh	64	17
Delhi	1562	139
Goa	542	396
Gujarat	2868	86
Haryana	1279	219
Himachal Pradesh	372	84
Jammu and Kashmir	779	..
Kerala	2108	2308
Karnataka	7240	1418
Madhya Pradesh	2725	602
Maharashtra	9939	1187
Manipur	58	50
Meghalaya	67	23
Mizoram	..	3
Nagaland	7	8
Orissa	3512	292
Pondicherry	220	24
Punjab	5040	1430
Rajasthan	581	66
Tamil Nadu	3506	263
Tripura	634	773
Uttar Pradesh	15404	998
West Bengal	14564	5642
TOTAL F.F.'s	102103	33848
EX-I.N.A. PERSONNEL	14870	3254
GRAND TOTAL	116973	37102

नागरवाला पर रेड्डी आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

1215. श्री बुचराज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेड्डी आयोग ने अतिरिक्त पुलिस अधीक्षक, श्री डी० के० कश्यप तथा नागरवाला की मौत के सम्बन्ध में जांच की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या आयोग ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में पुलिस अधिकारियों और डाक्टरों की असावधानी के लिए उनकी भर्त्सना की है और यदि हां, तो उस पर कब तक कार्यवाही की जानी है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जानी है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनिल लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रतिवेदन विचाराधीन है ।

Preparation of Census Books for 1981

1216. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to accelerate planning activity at block level;

(b) whether Government think to prepare district census books for 1981 showing blockwise information instead of Tehsil-wise information; if no, reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that non-availability of information from census books (the only source of information in India) at block level handicaps the planner to plan for block; and

(d) type of modifications under consideration of Government for preparation of 1981 census hand books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From the present district census books it is possible to derive the block-wise information, as the Primary Census Abstract provides village-wise information.

(c) The data required for block level planning relate to location—specific matters such as resource endowment, development constraints to resource utilisation and the state of income and employment of the target groups. This data are of a comprehensive and specialised nature and would differ from block to block. Further, the census data will be a decennial feature, while the block level data would have to be collected at a greater frequency. Separate guidelines are being issued to States for collecting the relevant data through appropriate planning machinery.

(d) In view of (c) above, the form of the Primary Census Abstract is proposed to be kept as at present except that a change is likely in the categorisation of workers.

रबड़ का उत्पादन

1217. श्री सुरेन्द्र आ सुमन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1978–79 में अनुमानों के अनुसार रबड़ के उत्पादन में बहुत वृद्धि होने की आशा है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इसके परिणामस्वरूप रबड़ के टायर और ट्यूबस के मूल्य कम करेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं । 1978–79 की अवधि में प्राकृतिक रबड़ की लगभग 1,35,000 मी ट्रक टन उत्पादन होने की आशा है जब कि 1977–78 म 1 46,987 मीट्रिक टन काउत्पादनहुआ था।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Setting up Cement Factory in Rewa, M.P.

1218. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA:
SHRI S. S. DAS:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there is a proposal for establishment of a

large cement factory at Rewa, a backward district of Madhya Pradesh, at an estimated cost of nearly Rs. 35.00 crores in private sector;

(b) if so, has a letter of intent for the same has been granted; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The application is under consideration.

Investment for Industrial Development in Tamil Nadu

1219. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been invested in India State-wise for the period from 1971 to till date for Industrial development;

(b) what is the yardstick Government are applying for sanctioning the above;

(c) whether there is any discrimination in investing money in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member has in mind the investments made in various Central Government Undertakings. Accordingly, a statement showing the State-wise distribution of investment (gross block) in Central Government enterprises as per information contained in the report of the Bureau of Public Enterprises is attached.

(b) While allocating funds for industrial projects, several factors are taken into consideration such as the need for balanced regional development, locational advantages, availability of essential inputs like power and basic raw materials, transport facilities etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Statewise Distribution of investment (Gross Block) in Central Government Undertakings as at the end of 1970-71 and 1977-78.

(Rs. crores)

State/Union Territory	Value of Property (Gross Block) at the end of		Variation between the period 1970-71 & 1977-78
	1970-71	1977-78	
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	113·8	489·7	375·9
Assam	78·5	370·7	292·2
Bihar	928·9	2815·3	1886·4
Gujarat	155·4	626·9	471·5
Haryana	7·8	144·7	136·9

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	0·3	87·5	87·2
Karnataka	100·7	414·4	313·7
Kerala	126·0	325·5	199·5
Madhya Pradesh	579·9	1793·6	1213·7
Maharashtra	130·8	909·2	779·1
Orissa	470·8	654·4	183·6
Punjab	34·7	225·7	191·0
Rajasthan	41·1	277·1	236·0
Tamil Nadu	329·5	563·4	233·9
Uttar Pradesh	161·6	487·0	325·4
West Bengal	473·7	1058·8	585·1
Delhi	19·1	356·3	337·2
Others	..	118·2	118·2
Unallocated*	564·9	1986·9	1422·0
TOTAL	4317·5	13705·3	9387·8

NOTE.—The sum of figures in Col. 4 may not tally with the total due to rounding off.

* Represents besides unallocated expenditure during construction, value of other miscellaneous assets like exploration equipments, storage installation etc. for which State-wise figures are not readily available and value of aircrafts, ships, etc. not assigned to any particular State.

SOURCE : Annual Report on the working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government, published by Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Eligibility Criteria for Promotions under Reservation in Delhi Administration

1220. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether eligibility criteria for the zone of consideration for promotion under reservation quota has been fixed or established for all categories of posts in Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Zones are available in the matter of promotions under reservation quota only for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in some cases. According to the information received from Delhi Administration they follow instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time in the matter of promotions under reservation quota and for having zones of consideration for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to various categories of posts. Necessary details regarding reservation quota and for zones for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for promotion are contained in Chapter 12

of the Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services, which is a published document.

Losses of Hatia Plant

1221. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to minimise losses of Hatia Plant; and

(b) the total labour strength of Chhota Nagpur adivasis in the Hatia Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Several steps have been taken by the Corporation and the Government to increase production/productivity in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and to reduce its losses. These includes:

(i) Identification of the areas in which the Company has at present inadequate workload. The Corporation has intensified its efforts to get additional orders from the steel plants and mining industry, etc. It is also proposed to hold a meeting with the principal users of the products of the Corporation, under the Chairmanship of Minister of Industry, to explore the possibility of securing additional orders, especially in the areas where the workload is deficient.

(ii) *Export Orders*: The Corporation have been able to secure export orders over Rs. 30 crores with the assistance of USSR. It is expected that more export orders will be secured by the Corporation shortly.

(iii) *Diversification of product-mix*: The new areas of potential demand are being identified with a view to diversifying the production of the Corporation in order to fully utilise its production capacity. Areas already identified and taken up are large size cement plants, low temperature carbonisation plants, direct reduction plants, pelletisation plants, coal handling plants and producer gas plants.

(iv) Material management is being streamlined and strengthened. The existing level of inventories are being brought down substantially consistent with the production schedules of the Corporation. The emphasis is now being laid on production in proper sequence so as to increase saleable production.

(v) Execution of the orders is being closely monitored at the management level and at the Board level. Periodic review meetings are also held by the Ministry to review the progress of the implementation of the major orders.

(vi) With diversification of load and proper organisation and control on the shop floor, idle time has been cut down considerably thereby increasing output.

(vii) Fresh recruitment has been minimized and strict financial control is being exercised to avoid wasteful and unproductive expenditure.

(viii) Commercial Wing has been streamlined with a view to realising the dues of the Corporation expeditiously. In this connection, special attention is being paid to the settlement of outstanding price disputes with the customers.

(b) The total number of Adivasi workers/employees belonging to Chhota Nagpur is 4459.

Utilisation of Machinery lying with M/s. Maruti

1222. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the value of machinery and equipment lying with the Maruti concerns;

(b) the period for which the machinery and equipment have been lying idle; and

(c) whether Government have any plans for making fruitful utilisation of the assets in the interests of economic development and employment generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). According to the available balance-sheet of M/s. Maruti Ltd. for the year 1975-76, the fixed assets of the Company as on 31st March, 1976 amounted to about Rs. 5.75 crores of which plant and machinery and equipments (including laboratory equipments) were of the approx. value of Rs. 1.41 crores. The Punjab & Haryana High Court at Chandigarh have ordered winding up of M/s. Maruti Ltd. in March, 1978.

(c) Various studies and proposals are under examination for upgradation and modernisation of the automotive sector. In that context, the utilisation of assets of M/s. Maruti Ltd. if feasible, will be considered at the appropriate time.

Amount Outstanding against Jute Mills for the period from 1974 to 1977

1223. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amounts were outstanding against the jute mills to whom the Jute Corporation of India had been supplying jute;

(b) if so, the reasons and separate figures for the period from 1974 to 1977; and

(c) whether any action has been initiated by the Government for recovery of outstanding dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The information is given below:

Jute year ending	Total amounts outstanding
	Rs. crore
30-6-1974	17·55
30-6-1975	11·55
30-6-1976	16·50
30-6-1977	22·67

The above amounts were outstanding largely because the Jute Corporation of India supplied jute on credit during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 under back-to-back agreement and all the mills did not pay according to the terms of agreement of sale.

(c) Some of the steps taken by the Jute Corporation of India for the recovery of these outstandings are mentioned below:—

1. The previous practice of sales on credit to the industry which was folowed till 1975-76 season has been discontinued.

2. Powers of attorney has been obtained, by negotiations from a number of mills authorising the JCI to collect the cash compensatory support payable to the mills.

3. Phased payment arrangements for repayment of old dues on instalment basis have been finalised through negotiations with some mills.

4. Arbitration proceedings have been instituted in cases where the mill did not come to any agreed arrangement.

As a result of the efforts made the outstanding dues of the Jute Corporation of India have come down to Rs. 12.56 crores on 15th February, 1979.

नये उद्योगों की स्थापना

1224. **श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में जनता सरकार का विचार कुल कितने नये उद्योग स्थापित करने का था और उन में से कुल कितने ऐसे उद्योग हैं जिन की स्थापना के लिए कार्य आरम्भ किया जा चुका है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने तथा कौन कौन से लघु उद्योग होंगे तथा कितने तथा कौन कौन से उद्योग बड़े पैमाने के उद्योग होंगे ; और

(ग) देश के विभिन्न भागों में उन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने के लिए, जिनकी सूची उन्होंने गत वर्ष इस मंत्रालय का भार संभालने के बाद लोक सभा पटल पर रखी थी, स्थापित किये जाने वाले लघु उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं और उन वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके उत्पादन के लिए लघु उद्योग स्थापित किया जा चुके हैं तथा वे देश में कहां कहां स्थापित किये गये हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में : राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (ग) : उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत नए उपक्रमों की स्थापना करने के लिए अप्रैल, 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान कुछ 387 आशयपत्रों और 189 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किए गए थे । सभी आशयय-पत्रों तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों सहित उत्पादन की वस्तु उसकी क्षमता तथा उसके स्थापनास्थल इत्यादि के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी "वीकली बुलेटिन आफ इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसेज, एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसेज एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसेज" तथा भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र द्वारा प्रकाशित मंथली न्यूज लैटर के परिशिष्ट में प्रकाशित की जाती है इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतिलिपियां संसद् के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं ।

आशय-पत्र एक वर्ष की प्रारंभिक वैधता के लिए ही जारी किया जाता है तथा प्रत्येक उचित मामले में प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय द्वारा छः छः मास की अवधि दो बार बढ़ाने की अनुमति दी जाती है । इसी प्रकार औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दो वर्ष की प्रारंभिक वैधता अवधि के लिए जारी किया जाता है जिसे पर्याप्त औचित्य के आधार पर अगले दो वर्षों के लिए बढ़ाया जा सकता है । साधारणतया एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस को कार्यान्वित होने में लगभग 3 से 4 वर्ष लग जाते हैं । इस प्रकार अप्रैल, 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान जारी किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के फलस्वरूप खोले गये उद्योगों की संख्या इस स्थिति में बता सकना संभव नहीं है ।

1977 में 367 तथा 1978 में 448 औद्योगिक एकक उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत शामिल नहीं थे, इन्हें तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय में पंजीकृत कर लिया गया था । विकास आयुक्त (लघु उद्योग) के कार्यालय से मिली सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1977 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों के उद्योग निदेशालयों में 26,496 लघु एकक पंजीकृत किए गए थे । वर्ष 1978 के लिए उक्त कार्यालयों को सभी राज्य सरकारों से अभी तक पूरी जानकारी नहीं मिली है । अभी तक मिली सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1978 में विभिन्न राज्यों के उद्योग निदेशालयों में 17,314 लघु इकाइयों को पंजीकृत किया गया था । इन एककों के नाम, स्थापना स्थल तथा उत्पाद इत्यादि सहित इनका विस्तृत ब्यौरा औद्योगिक स्वीकृत सचिवालय में केन्द्रीयकृत रूप में उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Purchase of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India

1225. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation is buying cotton; and

(b) if so, the quantity purchased by the corporation this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Cotton Corporation of India has purchased 5.16 lakh bales upto 22nd February. 1979 during the current season.

Import of Cotton by C.C.I.

1226. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton imported by Cotton Corporation of India during 1975, 1976 and 1977 for the textile mills;

(b) at what price cotton was imported;

(c) whether textile mills have refused to lift the cotton imported in 1977;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) how the CCI is going to dispose of this imported cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The prices of imported cotton depended upon the variety and quality of cotton. The range of prices of the cotton are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). Some of the mills which had indented for import of cotton, resiled from that contractual obligation, mainly because by the time shipment of the imported cotton was advised to the mills, the domestic prices started declining, thereby becoming favourable in comparison to the contracted import prices.

(e) The Cotton Corporation of India have disposed of a part of the stock to NTC and Non-NTC mills. CCI is also exploring the possibility of exporting the cotton, if found favourable.

Statements

(a) The figures of cotton imports for the cotton year 1974-75 to 1976-77 (September—August) are as under:

Cotton year	Quantity
	(In lakh bales of 170 kgs. each)
1974—75	1·15
1975-76	1·66
1976-77 (Provisional)	5·35

(b) The prices of cotton imported during the years 1974-75 to 1976-77 are as under:

Cotton year	Price in Rupees per candy
1974-75	2,200 to 10,020
1975-76	2,200 to 9,607
1976-77	4,917 to 7,298

Shortage of White Printing Paper

1227. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortage of white printing paper in the country;

(b) whether the Paper Mills in the country have cornered huge stocks of paper;

(c) whether the price of the printing paper has increased substantially recently;

(d) the details of the price increase; and

(e) steps taken to check the price of paper and maintain adequate supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The production of White Printing Paper, which is being supplied at a concessional rate, has been earmarked for the educational sector. The requirement of Government agencies which procure supplies through OGS&D, are being met mainly by import.

(b) There has been no report of any cornering of huge stock of paper by the paper mills, but movement in the distribution network has been sluggish.

(c) and (d). The price of White Printing Paper which is made available for manufacture of Exercise Books and publication of text books, has remained the same i.e., Rs. 2750/- per tonne, but prices of certain other varieties of Paper have gone up during the last two years. The extent of increase in price differs from one variety to another. But for all varieties of paper, according to the data on whole-sale prices compiled by the office of the Economic Adviser average between during December, 1976 and December, 1978 amounted to 15.64 per cent.

(e) In order to ensure that marginal imbalance between demand and supply does not result in a speculative increase in prices, Government is importing certain quantities of paper Additional quantities will be imported as and when necessary. A close monitoring on price trends is also being undertaken.

आर्थिक पिछड़ापन दूर करने के लिए राजस्थान को सहायता

1228. **श्री बौलत राम सारण:** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र में लगाई हुई पूंजी सबसे कम है और इसके क्या कारण हैं :

(ख) क्या इस असंगति और उदासीनता के कारण राजस्थान आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ता जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार के लिए जो प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांगों और प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) क्या दो-तिहाई राजस्थान में रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र, सतत प्रवाहित नदियों में पानी की कमी, सड़कों और रेलवे लाइनों की कमी, वहां व्याप्त सामान्यतः भारी अकाल की परिस्थितियों से उत्पन्न विशिष्ट स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए राजस्थान के आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने और उसे देश के अन्य विकसित राज्यों के बराबर स्तर पर लाने के लिए राजस्थान को सहायता देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) (क): केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में निवेश की गई कुल पूंजी का अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है। राजस्थान का राज्य योजना परिव्यय देश में सबसे कम नहीं है, सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण के अनुसार। [अन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी – 339/479]

(ख) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

(ग) 1978-83 की योजना की अवधि में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में निवेश के लिए राज्य के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं।

(घ) पानी की कमी, बड़ा रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र, आदि जैसी राजस्थान की विशेष समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए केन्द्रीय योजना में, सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, रेगिस्तान विकास कार्यक्रम और लघु कृषक विकास अभकरण जैसी केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों के जरिए तिरिक्त परिव्ययों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। गाडगिल फार्मूला के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता आवंटित करने में भी आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को 10% प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

Memorandum from All India Plastics Manufacturers

1229. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of All India Plastics Manufacturers has presented a detailed memorandum on the difficulties faced by the Plastic Unit in the country;

(b) whether the Plastic Industry is facing severe crisis due to insufficient installed and heavy load of excise and custom duties on the plastic raw materials, semi finished and finished product of the industry; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to avert these crisis and support All India Manufacturers of Plastics, particularly the small scale units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the Memorandum sent by the Plastic Manufacturers to Minister of Petroleum and Minister of State for Finance has been received in the Ministry of Industry.

(b) The Plastic processing units are facing some difficulties due to shortages of raw materials. There are also some problems regarding custom and excise duties.

(c) The following steps have been taken:

(i) The import of PVC have been made under OGL. The import of HDPE & Polystyrene is allowed to actual users under Appendix 5 of the current Import Policy. State Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Corporation of India has also been asked to import these raw materials to supplement the indigenous availability.

(ii) Regarding the excise and customs duty the problems are under the consideration of the Ministry of Finance.

Plan to Fight Untouchability

1230. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a comprehensive plan to fight untouchability and to accelerate economic and social development of Harijans; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this programmes and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Action plan for eradication of untouchability is being finalised.

National Seminar of Communal & Linguist Harmony held at Calcutta

1231. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Seminar on Communal and Linguist harmony held in Calcutta during the first week of February, 1979;

(b) whether eminent personalities belonging to art, music and literature participated in it;

(c) whether the organiser of the Seminar requested for Central assistance;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The Chairman, Implementation Committee of the Seminar approached the Central Government for a grant of Rs. 50,000/- towards meeting its expenses.

(e) As there is no scheme for the grant of financial assistance for such projects, no grant was given.

Availability of Reports of Shah Commission for General Public

1232. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reports of the Shah Commission are not readily, and at a cheap price, available to the general public who wish to buy and read them:

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to remedy the situation:

(c) whether Government got the summary of the said Reports as also the translations into all major Indian languages of the said Reports and/or their summary for the benefit of non-English knowing people throughout the country; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir. Sufficient number of copies of the English version of all the three Reports and Hindi Version of the I & II reports of the Shah Commission of Inquiry are readily available for sale to the general public from Government of India Book Depots and from authorised agents throughout the country at Rs. 2.50 per copy.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The DAVP brought out 2,50,000 copies in English, Hindi, Urdu, Gurmukhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada, of important chapters of the Shah Commission's Reports and have distributed these to a

cross section of the people. Besides, all the reports of the Shah Commission are being translated and printed in eleven regional languages. These reports would shortly be available for sale to the general public.

(d) Does not arise.

Treaty of Cession of Pondicherry

1233. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether 1956 Treaty of Cession of Pondicherry with India contains any clause that their status can be changed only after ascertaining the wishes of the People?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): The relevant Article of the Treaty of Cession of the French Establishments of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam reads as follows: "These Establishments willl keep the benefit of the special administrative status which was in force prior to the 1st November, 1954. Any constitutional changes in this status which may be made subsequently shall be made after ascertaining the wishes of the people."

Visit of USSR Expert Team of Science & Technology

1234. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether USSR agreed to send teams of expert in water resources management, large scale housing and earthquake engineering;

(b) whether any Soviet expert team of Science and Technology has visited India in this regard;

(c) if so, in what field they will assist India; and

(d) whether Indo-Soviet sub-commission on Science and Technology set up earlier will meet in February, 1979 in India?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The First Meeting of the Indo-Soviet Sub-Commission on Science and Technology, which was to have been held in India in February, 1979, has been postponed to suit the convenience of the Soviet side. The dates and venue of the meeting are presently under negotiation.

Foreign Collaboration Agreement with Automotive Industry

1235. SHRI P. KANNAN:
SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of foreign collaboration agreements in the automotive industry; and

(b) the reasons for permitting such collaboration in the face of the often-repeated pronouncements regarding self-reliance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) A statement indicating the particulars of foreign collaboration in the automotive industry, namely, commercial vehicles, passenger cars and 2-wheeler & 3-wheelers, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3395/79].

(b) Import of technology in the automotive sector is being permitted with a view to enable the industary to keep pace with contemporary technology and also to provide a continuing and enduring basis for self-reliance.

"ग्लास वर्क" देव कम्पनी की शाखाएं और कर्मचारी

1236. श्री सरत कार :
श्री रामदेव सिंह :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स पर्ले बीवरेजेज कम्पनी की, जिसका मुख्यालय बम्बई में स्थित है, अनेक शाखाएं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी कितनी शाखाएं हैं; और

(ग) यह कहां-कहां स्थित हैं तथा प्रत्येक में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

10 वर्षों में बेरोजगारी समाप्त किया जाना

1237. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने सत्ता में आने के बाद यह बार-बार कहा है कि 10 वर्षों में देश से बेरोजगारी समाप्त कर दी जाएगी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत दो वर्षों के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री की अनुमति से अनेक वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को 58 वर्ष की आयु होने के बाद सेवा-काल बढ़ाया गया ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सेवा-काल में इस प्रकार वृद्धि करने से युवाओं के नौकरी के अवसर समाप्त नहीं होंगे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार सेवा-काल में वृद्धि करने के बारे में कठोर नीति अपनायेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस०डी० पाटील) : (क) प्रधान मंत्री ने समय-समय पर एक दशक के भीतर देश से बेरोजगारी दूर करने के सरकार के उद्देश्य का उल्लेख किया है ;

(ख) कुछ एक मामलों में सामान्यतः लोकहित के आधार पर सेवा-काल में वृद्धियां प्रदान की गई हैं ।

(ग) चूंकि सेवा-काल बढ़ाए जाने के कुछ ही मामले हैं, इसलिए युवाओं के रोजगार के अवसरों पर इनका कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ।

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार पहले से ही एक कठोर नीति का पालन कर रही है । केवल अपवादिक तथा आपवादिक मामलों में ही सेवा में वृद्धि प्रदान की जाती है ।

Research and Development Wing of B.H.E.L.

1238. SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM:
SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:
SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:
SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:
SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the precise achievements of the Research and Development Wing of BHEL to cater to the demands of the market;

(b) particulars of the agreement with Siemens indicating the precise lacunae the deal proposes to fill;

(c) the financial implications of the agreement; and

(d) whether Government have taken into consideration the possibilities of investing such huge amounts in our own undoubtedly talented engineering and scientific community who can be expected to deliver the goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Achievements have been made in the form of assimiliation of know-how improvement of existing product designs, import substitution and product development. Some specific achievements are: development of capacitor impregnants; reduction in size and weight of transformer tanks; modification of boiler designs to suit local conditions and Indian coals resulting in increased boiler availability and also the development of the Fluidised Bed Boiler.

(b) The proposed agreement is expected to fill the gap in the systems engineering capability of BHEL in the power and industrial sector and help update the technology in the product areas covered.

(c) The proposed agreement envisages payment of:

(i) lump sum payment of DM 50 million (Rs. 20 crores approx.) in 10 instalments of DM 5 million a year.

(ii) 1.8 per cent royalty on turnover excluding items not covered in the proposed agreement.

It is estimated that the turnover of products and systems covered by the proposed collaboration would be approximately 19 per cent of BHEL's total turnover by 1983-84.

(d) The proposed agreement is still under the examination of the Government.

Cases of criminal assaults and Kidnappings

1239. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the criminal assaults and kidnapping cases have become a common feature in the country and this trend has been on increase in Delhi from December, 1978 onwards;

(b) if so, how many cases of child lifting and criminal assaults have been reported in Delhi and also in other parts of the country from December 1978 onwards;

(c) the main causes thereof; and

(d) the steps being considered by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Production of Methane Gas from Banana

1240. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Birla Viswakarma Mahavidyalaya of Sardar Patel University at Baroda had produced Methane Gas from Banana;

(b) if so, the details of the same;

(c) whether the technique could be applied for commercial production of Methane Gas; and

(d) if so, steps proposed to take up production on a modest scale to begin with?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya, an Engineering College affiliated to Sardar Patel University, is conducting research on production of methane gas from animal and agricultural wastes. This research is being financed by M/s. Jyoti Ltd., Baroda. The anaerobic digestion of banana stalks chopped to pieces yields 67 per cent methane, 32 per cent carbon dioxide and 1 per cent other gases. This decomposition is achieved at the end of 27 days of degradation. The amount of gas produced per kilogram of banana stalks is comparable to that produced from the same amount of cowdung.

(c) and (d). Research on various other factors associated with the commercial production of methane is in progress. Details will have to be worked out before scaling up the production. The objective is to achieve commercial success and make the process available for adoption on a wide scale.

Inclusion of Irrigation Projects of Madhya Pradesh in the Plan

1241. SHRI NARENDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes with regard to irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh have been received in the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, details therein; and

(c) his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) Sir, Government of Madhya Pradesh in their draft Plan 1978—83 document have proposed outlays on 201 major and medium irrigation schemes and on 2972 minor irrigation schemes.

(b) The details of the State's proposals for inclusion in the 1978—83 Plan are given below:

(Rs. lakhs)

Major & Medium Irrigation	Outlay proposed by the State
A. *Pre-1978—83 Plan schemes*	
(i) Multi-purpose projects (8 nos.)	40016·0
(ii) Major Irrigation Projects (10 nos.)	10947·5
(iii) Medium Projects (47 nos.)	8398·4
(iv) DPAP schemes (4 nos.)	209·8
SUB-TOTAL A	59571·7
B. *New schemes of* 1978—83	
(i) Multi-purpose & Major projects (31 nos.)	2000·0
(ii) Medium projects—approved (19 nos.)	4848·9
(iii) Medium projects—unapproved (78 Nos.)	3229·4
(iv) Modernisation (4 nos.)	1200·0
SUB-TOTAL	11278·3
C. *Schemes for conjunctive use*	50·0
TOTAL Multi-purpose, Major & Medium irrigation projects.	70900·0
D. *Water Development Services*	2500·0
GRAND TOTAL of outlay on Multipurpose, Major & Medium Programme	73400·0
Minor Irrigation	
(a) 1358 nos. continuing schemes	8276·0
(b) 1463 nos. new schemes	19774·0
(c) D.P.A.P. Schemes (151 nos.)	
(i) continuing 85 nos.	500·0
(ii) New 66 nos.	900·0
TOTAL MINOR SCHEMES	29450·0

(c) The outlays for the five year period 1978-83 are yet to be finalised.

Reduction in number of Centrally-sponsored Schemes

1242. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the number of Centrally-sponsored schemes and transfer the funds to the States share of the plan; and

(b) if so, what is the extent of transfer of funds to the States from the Centrally-sponsored schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The extent of transfer of funds on account of the reduction of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and also by reducing the estimated outlays on certain continuing Centrally Sponsored Schemes would be Rs. 2,000 crores for the period 1979—83.

Demand for increase in Assistance to States

1243. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether many States have asked for an increase in the central plan assistance;

(b) if so, whether some States had asked to increase the size of the proposed sixth plan;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government has considered the request of these States; and

(d) if so, names of the States and to what extent the size of the Plan has been increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) The National Development Council in its meeting held on February 24 and 25, 1979, has determined the quantum of Central assistance to State Plans for 1979—83 and decided the principle on which this should be distributed between for the next four years.

(b) to (d). The size of the national plan has been fixed at Rs. 69,380 crores in terms of public sector outlay; this is not proposed to be increased. Discussions of the Draft Plans of different States for the Five years 1978—83 are continuing.

ईरान के छात्रों द्वारा ईरान के दूतावास पर कब्जा किया जाना

1244. **श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान नई दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाले दिनांक 24 जनवरी, 1978 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में मुख्य पृष्ठ पर "शाह विरोधी छात्रों का ईरानी दूतावास पर कब्जा" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जो दिल्ली पुलिस की इस असफलता के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं और सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटील) : (क) जी हां, श्री मान् ।

(ख) 23 जनवरी, 1979 को लगभग 40 ईरानी छात्र ईरान दूतावास में एकत्र हुए और उन्होंने उस पर कब्जा करने की कोशिश की । उस स्थान पर उपस्थित पुलिस बल ने छात्रों को दूतावास के परिसरों में बलपूर्वक प्रवेश करने से रोकने की कोशिश की। इस बीच, ईरान दूतावास के कुछ अधिकारी घटनास्थल पर पहुंचे और उन्होंने पुलिस कर्मचारियों से छात्रों को न रोकने तथा उन्हें दूतावास के परिसरों में प्रवेश करने देने का निवेदन किया । इसके फलस्वरूप लगभग 16 छात्र दूतावास में प्रवेश कर सके । स्थानीय पुलिस की कोई असफलता नहीं थी ।

राज्यों की आर्थिक स्थिति

1245. **श्री रामानन्द तिवारी :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में नियोजित विकास आरम्भ किये जाने के बाद भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों में आर्थिक स्थिति में अन्तर के सम्बन्ध में क्या स्थिति रही है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई अध्ययन किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन रहमान): (क) से (ग). स्थिर कीमतों पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय में परिवर्तनों को आर्थिक दशाओं में विभिन्नताओं का सबसे अधिक प्रतिनिधि-मूलक माना जा सकता है। राज्यों का पुनर्गठन हो जाने की दृष्टि से, राज्यों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय के अनुमान, कुछ मामलों को छोड़कर, केवल 1960-61 से ही उपलब्ध हैं। संलग्न विवरण में उपलब्ध सूचना से आधार पर राज्यों के लिए वार्षिक वृद्धि दरों का औसत दिया गया है।

विवरण

वार्षिक वृद्धि दर की औसत के आधार पर प्रति व्यक्ति राज्य आंतरिक उत्पादन में औसत वार्षिक वृद्धि दर।

राज्य	आधार वर्ष	1961-62 से 1969-70 तक	आधारवर्ष.	1970-71 से 1976-77 तक	आधारवर्ष	1961-62 से 1976-77 तक
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. आन्ध्रप्रदेश	1960-61	2.84	1960-61	1.35	1960-61	2.19
2. असम	1948-49-0	37(1969-70) केवल	1970-71	0.24(1971-72 से 1976-77 तक)	—	—
3. बिहार	1960-61	-0.30	1970-71	0.59(1972-72 से 1976-77 तक)	—	—
4. गुजरात	1960-61	0.57	1960-61	1.64	1960-61	1.04
5. हरियाणा	1960-61	8.44(1966-67 से 1969-70 तक)	1960-61	1.75	1960-61	2.88(1966-67 से 1976-77 तक)
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	1960-61	2.70(1968-69 से 1969 70 तक)	1960-61	0.97	1960-61	1.35(1968-69 से 1976-77 तक)
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	1960-61	1.09	1960-61	2.63	1960-61	1.76
8. कर्नाटक	1960-61	2.09	1960-61	0.79	1960-61	1.52
9. केरल	1960-61	0.88	1960-61	0.51(1970-71 से 1975-76 तक)	1960-61	0.73(1961-62 से 1975-76 तक)
10. मध्य प्रदेश	1960-61	0.32	1960-61	0.07	1960-61	0.20
11. महाराष्ट्र	1960-61	0.55	1960-61	2.07(1970-71 से 1975-76 तक)	1960-61	1.16(1961-62 से 1975-76 तक)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. मणिपुर	1960-61	3.03	1960-61	0.39	1960.61	1.88
13. उड़ीसा	1960-61	2.33	1970-71	1.80(1971-72 से 1975-76 तक)	—	—
14. पंजाब	1960-61	5.88(1966-67 से 1969-70 तक)	1960-61	1.75(1970.71 से 1975-76 तक)	1960-61	3.40 (1966-67 से 1975-76 तक)
15. राजस्थान	1960-61	0.12	1960-61	3.40	1960-61	1.56
16. तमिलनाडु	1960-61	0.04	1970-71	0.66(1971-72 से 1976-77 तक)	—	—
17. त्रिपुरा	1960-61	0.88(1966-67 से 1969-70 तक)	1960-61	7.92 (1970-71 से 1975-76 तक)	1960-61	5.11(1966-67 से 1975-76 तक)
18. उत्तर प्रदेश	1960-61	0.63	1960-61	0.62	1960-61	0.63
19. पश्चिम बंगाल	1060-61	0.11	1960-61	-1.15	1960-61	0.01
20. दिल्ली	1960-61	0.95	1960-61	1.66	1960-61	1.26
21. गोआ, दमन और दीव	—	—	1970-71	5.29(1971-72 से 1976-77 तक)	—	—
अखिल भारतीय	1970-71	1.18	1970.71	1.03	1970.71	1.11

दल बदल विरोधी विधेयक का पुरःस्थापन

1246. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

डा० रामजी सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है जिसके अन्तर्गत उन दलों पर भारी जुर्माना लगाया जायेगा जो दल बदल को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं अथवा दलबदलुओं को अपने दल में भर्ती करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार चालू सत्र के दौरान दल बदल विरोधी विधेयक लाने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री झनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सरकार दलबदल विरोधी विधेयक यथासीघ्र संसद् में प्रस्तुत करना चाहती है । किन्तु, ऐसा करने से पूर्व, सरकार का इस कानून के सम्बन्ध में जनता पार्टी में तथा विपक्ष के नेताओं के साथ विचार-विमर्श करने का विचार है । इस दिशा में कार्यवाही पहले ही आरम्भ की जा चुकी है ।

Reduction in the size of Central Plan

1247. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have urged the Centre to reduce the size of the Central Plan and corresponding increase in States' Plans;

(b) if so, names of States who are in favour of reducing the size and the total outlay suggested by them; and

(c) whether Government has taken a final decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) to (c). The Draft Five Year Plan 1978—83 included provision for approx. Rs. 6,000 crores of outlay on schemes to be included in the Central Plan for implementaiton by the States. In the meeting of the National Development Council held in March, 1978 most State suggested that these schemes be reduced in number, and the corresponding resources be transferred to the States. The Committee of the National Development Council appointed to consider issues of Centre-State financial relations was specifically directed to review the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes which related to sectors primarily within the responsibility of the States. As a result of this review the N.D.C. at its meeting on 24th/25th February, 1979 decided that the provision of Rs. 6,000 crores approx. be reduced to Rs. 3350 crores and Rs. 2650 crores be transferred to the State Plans. For the remaining period of the Plan (1979—83) this will imply a reduction in potential Central Plan outlay of Rs. 2,000 crores.

Kidnapping cases in Delhi

1248. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:
SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of kidnapping have considerably increased in and around Delhi during the last one year;

(b) the number of persons/teenagers kidnapped during the last one year and the figures as compared to the previous year;

(c) number of persons/teenagers recovered out of the kidnapped; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government to stop such recurrences in future and to minimise the kidnapping cases in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). The relevant details in this regard pertaining to Delhi are as under:—

Year	Number of cases of Kidnapping	Persons/teenagers	
		Kidnapped	Recovered
1977.	469	469	430
1978.	649	650	562

Out of the 648 cases registered in 1978, 281 turned out to be cases of elopment.

(d) Various measures have been taken to check this crime. These include surveillance over anti-social elements, deployment of police personnel at girls schools/colleges, bus stops and cinema houses, prompt registration of cases when reported and quick dissemination of information to all concerned, intensification of patrolling and special watch on persons suspected to be indulging in kidnapping of minors.

UNCTAD study on Electronics

1249. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study in electronics in developing countries by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has pointed out that developing countries should establish a national strategy for electronics primarily directed towards their domestic needs;

(b) whether the study has also stated that the free market system for this industry was singularly unsuitable for developing countries like India which have got expanding home markets;

(c) whether the UNCTAD study has also recommended state initiative in developing electronics in the developing countries; and

(d) if so, whether Government agrees with the suggestions and recommendations contained in the UNCTAD study?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The report has pointed to the need for planned development of the electronics sector in developing countries.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In our view the broad thrust of the Report seems appropriate for the developing countries.

Failure of collaboration arrangement for production of heavy water

1250. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the collaboration arrangements for the production of heavy water in Indian plants have failed, which has put off the production indefinitely;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) if not, whether the delay in heavy water production is due to deficiencies in Indian management; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the same so that heavy water production is started immediately?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

छतर पुर तथा टीकमगढ़ में उद्योगों की स्थापना

1252. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के छतरपुर तथा टीकमगढ़ जिलों को पिछड़े जिले मान लेने पर भी इनका औद्योगिक विकास न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) इन दोनों जिलों में स्थापित किये जा रहे छोटे, मध्यस्तर के तथा बड़े उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं

(ग) क्या इन जिलों में अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध क्रमशः भूसे और अदरक पर आधारित गत्ता तथा अदरक उद्योग स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) क्या वहां उद्योग स्थापित करने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार इन जिलों का सर्वेक्षण करायेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (घ) मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ तथा छतरपुर जिले औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए जिलों की सूची में शामिल हैं तथा इन दो जिलों में स्थापित किये गये औद्योगिक एकक अनेक वित्तीय प्रोत्साहनों को प्राप्त करने के पात्र है। साथ ही, टीकमगढ़ जिले को टीकमगढ़ तथा बल्देवगढ़ ब्लाक और छतरपुर जिले का छतरपुर ब्लाक 15 प्रतिशत की पूंजीगत निवेश राजसहायता के लिए पात्र जिलों/क्षेत्रों की सूची में शामिल कर लिया गया है। छतरपुर जिला ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना में भी आता है साथ इस क्षेत्र की ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना की गतिविधियों की प्रगति संलग्न विवरण में बतायी गई है।

सरकार द्वारा इन दो जिलों में भी जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने हेतु स्वीकृति दे दी गई है तथा जिला उद्योग केन्द्र स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं। इन जिलों के लिए कार्य योजनाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं जिनके माध्यम से उपलब्ध स्थानीय साधनों विशेषकर भूसी (हस्क) तथा अदरक के आधार पर औद्योगिक संभावनाओं का पता लगाया जायेगा।

इन जिलों का विकास अधिकांशतः राज्य सरकार की विकास योजनाओं अवस्थापनाओं की उपलब्धि तथा उद्यमियों की औद्योगिक विकास में रुचि पर निर्भर करता है।

केन्द्र सरकार पिछड़े हुए जिलों के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रोत्साहन देती है :—

(1) इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बैंक आफ इंडिया की रियायती दर पर पुनर्वित्तीय योजना।

(2) आयकर में कटौती।

(3) तकनीकी सेवाओं के लिए परामर्श।

(4) नये एककों का रजिस्ट्रेशन तथा देश में जो वस्तुएं अन्यथा प्रतिबन्धित कर दी गई है उनके विद्यमान एककों का विस्तार करना।

(5) ब्याज राजसहायता।

(6) राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा रियायती शर्तों पर मशीनरी का संभरण।

(7) कच्चे माल के आयात के लिए विशेष सुविधाएं।

1977-78 की अवधि में उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन कोई भी आशयपत्र औद्योगिक लाइसेंस छतरपुर तथा टीकमगढ़ में स्थापित करने हेतु जारी नहीं किया गया था। तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय में टीकमगढ़ तथा छतरपुर जिले का कोई भी औद्योगिक एकक दर्ज नहीं है।

विवरण

क्रम सं0	जिले का नाम छतरपुर	विद्यमान औद्योगिक एकक की संख्या				रोजगार			
		कारीगर उन्मुख	लघु एकक	अन्य औद्योगिक एकक	योग	कारीगर बहु-एकक	लघु एकक	अन्य औद्योगिक एकक	योग
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	छतरपुर								
	1974-75	83	104	—	187	142	476	—	618
	1975-76	85	142	—	227	145	579	—	724
	1976-77	326	280	—	606	594	878	—	1472
	बड़ोतरी								
	1975-76	2	38	—	40	3	103	—	106
	1976-77	241	138	—	379	449	299	—	748

Rejection of draft of Sixth Plan by States

1254. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the States have not accepted the draft of Sixth Plan suggested by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the names of those States who have not accepted the Sixth Plan and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). This is not a fact. The objectives, priorities and sectoral allocations for the draft National Plan for 1978—83 were accepted by the National Development Council in March, 1978. The States were then asked to prepare their own five year plans consistently with the draft National Plan: The States' draft plans are still being discussed between them and the Planning Commission. They will be finalised in the light of the recent N.D.C. decision on allocation of resources between the Centre and the States and between States. The N.D.C. has also confirmed the aggregate size of the public sector plan and its division between the Central Plans and Plans of States and Union Territories.

Take over of Distribution of Printing and Writing Paper

1255. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken any decision to take over the paper distribution of white printing and writing paper;

(b) if not, when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) what were the measures taken by Government during December, 1978 and January, 1979 onwards to improve the paper industry and to check the increase in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). At present there is an informal control on the distribution of White Printing Paper which is being supplied to the educational sector, through a Coordination Committee at the Central level and State Level Committees which determine allocations for manufacture of exercise books and publications of text books. So far as other varieties of writing and printing paper are concerned, Government have not yet taken a decision to take over the distribution. As there are a large number of varieties of paper, and a wide range of consumers, the distribution system is extremely complex, and a consumer oriented network would have to be built up before take over, of the distribution of all varieties of writing and printing paper.

(c) In order to ensure that marginal imbalance between demand and supply of paper does not result in speculative increase in prices of paper, Government is already importing certain quantities of Paper. Additional quantities of paper will be imported as and when necessary.

राजस्थान में नये जनजाति ब्लाकों की स्थापना

1256. श्री मीठालाल पटेल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत राजस्थान में 37 नये जनजाति ब्लाकों की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव केन्द्र की अनुमति के लिए दीर्घावधि से लम्बित हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपर्युक्त प्रस्तावों पर अभी तक अपनी अनुमति नहीं दी है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन पर अनुमति कब तक दी जावेगी और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) जनजाति क्षेत्रों में नये ब्लाक स्थापित करने सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और इन ब्लाकों में विकास का कार्य किस कसौटी तथा आधार पर आरम्भ किया जाएगा और क्या उपर्युक्त योजना का एक विवरण उस पर होने वाले व्यय सहित सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनिल लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान सरकार को वर्तमान उपयोजना क्षेत्रों से बाहर ऐसे सघन क्षेत्र निर्धारित करने के लिए कहा गया था जिनकी कुल जनसंख्या कम से कम 10,000 हो, जिसमें 50% आदिवासी जनसंख्या हो, ताकि इन क्षेत्रों को भी क्षेत्रीय विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाया जा सके । 22 क्षेत्रों के लिए राज्य सरकार के मूल प्रस्ताव मार्च, 1978 में प्राप्त हुए थे । 37 क्षेत्रों के लिए संशोधित प्रस्ताव जून, 1978 में प्राप्त हुए थे । विचार विमर्श किया गया है तथा राज्य सरकार ने जनवरी, 1979 में अपने प्रस्तावों को और संशोधित कर दिया है और 55 क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रस्ताव किया गया है । राज्य सरकार से नक्शे भेजने के लिए कहा गया है जिनमें इन क्षेत्रों की स्थिति दिखाई गई हो ताकि अनुमोदन शीघ्र किया जा सके ।

B.H.E.L. Agreement with K.W.U. of West Germany

1257. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that BHEL has entered into an agreement with KWU (Kraft Werke Union) of West Germany for producing 200 megawatt turbogenerators; if so, what are the the terms of this agreement; and

(b) what will be the cost of each such generator and how many State Electricity Boards in India have placed orders with BHEL for supply of these generators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir. The agreement covers TG sets (turbogenerator sets) of 200 MW to 1000 MW. The terms of the agreement are:

(i) Lumpsum (free of tax) : . . . . . .DM 7·3 million.

(ii) Royalty (subject to tax) . . . . . 4% on the first 5 sets.
3% on the next 5 sets.
2% thereafter.
5% on exports.
4% on components.
2·5% on components used in other T.G. sets.
5% on micalastic insulation.

(b) Letters of intent have so far been placed by four customers for ten turbo-generators in which KWU turbines have been chosen by them. These are National Thermal Power Corporation (3 sets), M.P. Electricity Board (Korba Hasdeo) (2 sets), Mysore power Corporation (Raichur) ((2 sets), U.P. Electricity Board (Anpara) (3 sets). Depending on the scope of supply and specifications, the prices are settled either through global tenders or negotiation on case to case basis. Turbine and generator are sold as a composite package and price for generator is not quoted separately.

Salt Industry

1258. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 14 member enquiry committee headed by Union Minister has been appointed to undertake a comprehensive review facing the salt industry;

(b) if so, what is the composition of the committee;

(c) whether the committee has been asked to submit interim report; and

(d) when the committee is likely to submit the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir. An Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Shrimati Abha Maiti, Minister of State for Industry has been set up by Government to undertake a comprehensive review of the problems facing the salt industry and to suggest suitable measures for the development of the salt industry.

(b) The compositor of the Commitee is as follows:—

Chairman

(a) Smt. Abha Maiti, Minister of State for Industry, Government of India.

Vice-Chairman

(ii) Shri Lovraj Kumar, Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices, Ministry of Industry.

Members

(iii) Shri S. C. Agarwal, Retired Salt Commissioner to the Government of India.

(iv) Shri T. Bhattacharyya, Director, Non-Cereal Essential Commodities, Food & Supplies Department, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.

(v) Shri E. P. W. De Costa, Indian Institute of Public Opinion, New Delhi.

(vi) Shri M. M. Gurunath, Chief Consultant, M/s. Gurunath & Sons, Consultants on Salt & Marine Chemical Industries, Madras.

(vii) Shri J. S. Iyer, Member (Finance), Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices, Ministry of Industry.

(viii) Shri R. Jayaraman, Member, Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices, Ministry of Industry, New Delhi.

(ix) Shri I. Mahadevan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Industry, New Delhi.

(x) Dr. D. J. Mehta, Director, Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar.

(xi) Shri K. Neelkanthan, Additional Director, Traffic Transportation, Ministry of Railways, New Delhi.

(xii) Shri M. G. Shah, Secretary, Industries, Mines & Power Deptt., Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.

(xiii) Shri P. Thangavelu, Managing Director. Tamilnadu Salt Corporation Ltd. (Representative of Government of Tamilnadu).

Member-Secretary

(xiv) Shri K. L. Sahni, Salt Commissioner, Jaipur (Ex-Officio).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Committee is expected to submit its report within six months.

Adulteration and Black Marketing of Cement

1259. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding adulteration and blackmarketing in this regard; and

(b) if so, the practical steps Government have taken particularly in its distribution policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Powers have been delegated to the State Governments under the Essential Commodities Act to deal with such complaints. On the advice of the Central Government a number of State Governments have introduced public distribution of cement to obviate exploitation of the situation of shortage of cement by unsocial elements. Besides, steps have been taken to augment availability of cement by introducing a number of long and short-term measures to increase production of cement and also by importing cement.

पूर्वोत्तर भारत में मिशनरियों द्वारा आदिवासियों का धर्म परिवर्तन किया जाना

1260. श्री एस० एस० सोबाली : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की जानकारी मिली है कि पूर्वोत्तर भारत में आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सैकड़ों मिशनरी सीधे-साधे, अनपढ़, आदिवासियों को लालच देकर ईसाई बनाने के कार्य में लगे हुए हैं :

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन विदेशी मिशनरियों की गतिविधियों को, विशेष कर पहाड़ी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रोकने का है, जिससे इन अनपढ़ और सीधे-साधे व्यक्तियों को धर्म बदलने से बचाया जा सके ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल): (क) और (ख). सरकार को मालूम है कि मिशनरी, अधिकतर भारतीय मिशनरी धर्म प्रचार के कार्य में लगे हुए हैं। केवल अरुणाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि प्रलोभन द्वारा धर्म परिवर्तन के मामले उनके ध्यान में आता हैं, अतः उन्होंने अरुणाचल प्रदेश (धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता) अधिनियम, 1978 अधिनियमित किया है।

(ग) पूर्वोत्तर भारत में अधिकतम राज्य संरक्षित या प्रतिबन्धित क्षेत्र हैं और जो विदेशी वहां जाने के इच्छुक हैं उनके लिए विशेष परमिट लेना आवश्यक है। ऐसे परमिट केवल उन मामलों में दिए जाते हैं जहां सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति के जाने की आवश्यकता सिद्ध हो जाती है। केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों के पास भी ऐसे विदेशी से निपटने के लिए, जिसके प्रतिकूल कोई बात ध्यान में आई है, पर्याप्त अधिकार है। जब कोई विदेशी मिशनरी अवांछनीय कार्यों के लिए ध्यान में आता है अथवा किसी कानून का उल्लंघन करता है तो उचित कानून के अधीन उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Naga Raid in Dimapur

1261. SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Naga hooligans raided the shops and establishments owned and managed by non-Nagas at Dimapur sometime in the early part of 1978, and caused extensive damages to property and injured many a person;

(b) if so, what action was taken by the Nagaland Administration to bring the offenders to book and how many persons were arrested and how many cases were instituted against how many persons (i) Nagas and (ii) non-Nagas, if any;

(c) the progress of the legal proceedings that were started against the suspected offenders and whether anybody has been convicted and punished; and

(d) the extent of the total damage and the amount paid as compensation to the sufferers by (i) Nagaland Government and (ii) Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Chain Snatching Cases in Delhi

1262. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of chain snatching cases in Delhi during the last 6 months;

(b) the loss as a result thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) (a): There were 154 such cases.

(b) The estimated loss is approximately of Rs. 1,83,410/-.

(c) 12 cases have been challaned and are pending trial while 83 are under investigation 58 cases have been sent as untraced while one case has been cancelled. 126 persons were arrested and property worth Rs. 66,260 recovered.

Various steps have been taken to check incidence of chain snatching. These include intensive foot and mobile patrolling in the affected areas, detailing men at bus stops, temples and shopping areas, setting up of a special centralised squad to collect criminal intelligence and detect criminals and gangs, surveillance over known criminals and updating the records of such criminals, maintaining special watch on released criminals and stepping up externment proceedings.

दिल्ली की कोतवालियों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के एस० एच० ओ० तथा पुलिस अधीक्षक

1263. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितनी कोतवालियां हैं और इनमें ऐसे कितने आफिसर इनचार्ज हैं जो अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित है ; और

(ख) इन कोतवासियों में कुल कितने स्टेशन हाउस आफिसर तथा पुलिस अधीक्षक हैं और उन में से कितने ऐसे अधिकारी अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटील) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली में 60 कोतवालियां (थाने) हैं और इतनी ही संख्या में एस० एच० ओ० हैं जिसमें से दो अनुसूचित जाति के हैं । 26 पुलिस अधीक्षकों (अब उनको पुलिस उपायुक्त का पदनाम दिया गया है) में से 4 अनुसूचित जाति के हैं । स्टेशन हाउस आफिसरों और पुलिस अधीक्षकों (पुलिस उपायुक्त) में से कोई भी अनुसूचित जनजाति का नहीं है ।

Tax realised on Stones Loaded at Bhati Mines

1264. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether royalty and tax on red sand and stones loaded at Bhati Mines run by Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation, is being realised by a private construction society, as reported in the *Hindustan Times* of 12th January, 1979;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to check this sort of activity by a private construction society; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Some persons alleged to be members of a cooperative society unauthorisedly entered the lease area operated by Delhi Small Industries Development Organisation and forcibly collected levy on sand and stone excavated from a part of the area during the period 1st January, 1979 to 19th January, 1979

(b) Yes, Sir. Appropriate action under law has been taken by all concerned, namely the police, revenue authorities of Delhi Administration and the Corporation. Cases registered against the alleged trespassers are subjudice.

(c) Normalcy of production by DSIDC has been restored from 9th February, 1979 in the area released to the DSIDC by the competent authority.

Missing Children

1265. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of missing children throughout the country and particularly in Delhi have shown alarming figures during the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether a number of those missing children is still untraceable; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Declaration of Netaji Birth Anniversary as a Gazetted Holiday

1266. SHRI C. R. MAHATA:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 23rd January is a day of Indian National Unity for the purpose of celebrating the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and whether Government propose to declare this day as a Gazetted Holiday?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Unrest

1267. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial unrest is prevailing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government for the growth of the industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). According to the available provisional information 21.51 *million mandays were lost due to strikes and lockouts in* 1978 as against 25.32 *million mandays in* 1977. This shows that there is no deterioration in the industrial relations situation in the country. The situation is under constant watch of the Government. The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States continue to make efforts to minimise work stoppages through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements. Among the steps taken to ensure maximum utilisation of capacity in industries are: augmentation of power supply, bringing about better labour-management relations, participation of workers' representatives in management and setting up of an ad hoc Cabinet Committee on Monitoring Industrial Growth.

Commission on Birla Family

1268. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when the Commission to go into the assets of Birla family was set up, the number of its sittings held, the names of advocates appointed therein, the expenditure incurred on it so far; and

(b) whether it has submitted its report or not, whether Government propose to wind up this commission and whether Government propose to make some alternative arrangements for early completion of inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Commission of Inquiry on Large Industrial Houses was set up by the Government *vide* notification dated 18th February, 1970. The terms of reference included among others Birla Group of Companies also. The Commission has so far held six public hearings. The names of Advocates appointed by the Commission are Shri D. Mukerjee and P. K. Chatterjee, Senior Counsels, Shri C. R. Somasekharan, Shri J. K. Srivastava, Shri T. A. Ramachandran and Shri Narayan Nettar, Junior Counsels.

The Commission has so far incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,66,81,506 (estimated).

(b) The Commission has not so far submitted any report to the Government. The entire aspect of continuing investigations in this regard is under review.

Developing of an Electric Cycle in Bangalore

1269. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an electric cycle has been developed at Bangalore recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the man who has developed this cycle has been facing financial hurdle; and

(d) if so, whether Central Government propose to encourage and help for the development of this cycle in the country on industrial scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). An application for registration for the manufacture of electric mopeds was received from a party who stated that he was running a small scale unit in Bangalore engaged in the manufacture of small tools and special machine parts for producing press components. The development of electric moped was reportedly done by the applicant, powered by the conventional battery and the range was claimed to be, in one charge, 50 KMs. with a maximum speed of 20 KMs. The applicant has been advised to get the proto-type tested by the Vehicle Research and Development Establishment, Ahmednagar for roadworthiness.

The question of encouragement being given by the Central Government and of facilitating financial assistance, if required, would arise after the conclusion of the tests.

"धम्स ग्रप" के विरुद्ध जांच

1270. श्री रामदेव सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "धम्स ग्रप" के निर्माता मैसर्स पारले बेवरेजिज के मामलों की जांच की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) इस जांच के सम्बन्ध में इस कम्पनी के मालिकों को किस प्रकार की चेतावनी दी गई ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): (क) से (ग). मैसर्स पारले बिवरेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा स्वीकृत क्षमता से अधिक उत्पादन किये जाने से सम्बन्धित जांच कार्य चल रहा है।

Collaboration between BHEL and Siemens

1271. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed technical collaboration agreement between BHEL and Siemens of West Germany will stiffle the growth and development of the indigenous electronics industry and vest the power to determine the industry's developmental direction;

(b) what are the terms and conditions incorporated in the proposed agreement; and

(c) whether the proposed agreement has been examined by the Government; if so, the conclusions arrived at with necessary details?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The technical scope of the proposed collaboration covers a number of electrical/electronic products and system. The segment relating to electronic covers: monocrystalline sillicon, power semi-

conductor devices (diodes and thyristers), thyrister-based power electronic and control electronic equipment for variable speed DC drives, systems engineering know-how relating to industrial and control electronic equipment and process automation systems for such DC drives in a range of types of industrial plants. The proposed agreement also provides for Siemens to provide BHEL the computer application engineering required for the understanding and operation of such plants by joint execution of the design, systems engineering and application computer software by BHEL and Siemens engineers in those cases where BHEL orders the process computer involved for Siemens AG.

The terms of the proposed collaboration are:—

(i)	Duration	15 years
(ii)	Lumpsum fee	DM 50 million payable in 10 instalments of DM 5 million a year.
(iii)	Royalty	1·8000

For the above payments Siemens AG is to supply BHEL about 7,50,000 pages of technical documentation for the whole range of Contracts Products, of which only a relatively small part would relate to the electronic segment. BHEL will have access to R&D laboratories of Siemens. Provision has also been made for BHEL and Siemens to take up joint development projects; and for training of BHEL engineers.

The proposed agreement is still under the consideration of Government and hence no details can be furnished at this stage.

Muslims in Central Police Force

1272. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) proportion of Muslim Minority personnel in percentage terms in the total personnel in the CISF, BSF, CRPF, and each other Central Police at present; and

(b) proportion of recruitment in per cent of Muslim minority community, year-wise from 1974 to 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). No statistics of percentage of Muslims in the Central Police Forces are maintained as there is no provision for reservations in respect of any particular community.

Assent for Freedom of Religion Bill from Arunachal Pradesh

1273. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Freedom of Religion Bill was again sent by the Arunachal Pradesh to the President for his assent;

(b) if so, whether the Bill has become the law;

(c) whether representations were received about its impact on the right of people of Arunachal to practise a religion other than the indigenous one; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). The Arunachal Pradesh Freedom of Indigenous Faith Bill, 1978 as passed by the Legislative Assembly of Arunachal Pradesh, had been reserved for consideration of the President. The Bill sought to prohibit conversion from indigenous faith of Arunachal Pradesh to another faith or religion by use of force or inducement or fraudulent means. Representations were received both for and against the Bill. It was considered that protection against conversion by use of force, inducement or fraudulent means should be available to persons belonging to any religious faith. The President, therefore, recommended to the Legislative Assembly that the Bill be amended suitably for the purpose. The Legislative Assembly of Arunachal Pradesh passed the

Bill again with the suggested amendments. The Bill was also re-named as the Arunachal Pradesh Freedom of Religion Bill, 1978. The Bill received the assent of the President on 25th October, 1978 and has thus become law. This law only prohibits conversion from one religious faith to another by force, inducement or fraudulent means.

Reservation for S.C. and S.T.

1274. SHRI K. KUNHAMU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend reservation of jobs for SC and ST to public and private sector industries;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken in that direction; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Government have already laid down the policy for reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public sector undertakings. The question of giving representation to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communnities in private sector enterprises is proposed to be discussed with industrialists and other prominent persons concerned with industry.

Setting up of a Craft Museum

1275. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Handicrafts Board had proposed setting up of a craft museum;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) when it will come up;

(d) whether in the absence of a proper place the existing crafts which are stored for museum are being properly looked after; and

(e) value of the crafts thus stored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Craft Museum has been functioning, since 1955, in rented premises. As the rented area was not adequate, Government decided to construct for the Museum a separate building in the Pragati Maidan. About 15,000 sq. ft. area has already been constructed.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The book value of the craft items, collected for the Museum is about Rs. 25 lakhs.

तदर्थ आधार पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की आयु सीमा

1276. श्री टी० एस० नेगी क्या : गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त सलाहकार व्यवस्था की सिफारिश के अनुसार, सरकार ने तदर्थ आधार पर काम करने वाले उन कर्मचारियों को अधिकतम आयु सीमा से छूट देने का निर्णय किया है, जो प्रतियोगिता-परीक्षाओं में बैठने हेतु निर्धारित आयु सीमा पार कर चुके हैं, ताकि वे अपने पदों से सम्बन्धित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में बैठ सकें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) जी हां, श्री मान्। इस सम्बन्ध में जारी किए गए आदेशों की एक प्रति अनुबन्ध के रूप में दी जाती है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या एलटी – 3396/79]

Quota System for Central Class-I Services for States

1277. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have quota system for States in Central Class-I services; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) In view of (a), does not arise.

Outlay on Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Tamil Nadu

1278. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 3 per cent of the outlay on centrally sponsored schemes is allocated to development in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the reasons for such a low allocation; and

(c) whether Government propose to step up the outlay in Tamil Nadu in view of its acute socio-economic problems of unemployment and poverty and in view of the infrastructure provided there being one of the best in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) The expenditure incurred in Tamil Nadu on centrally sponsored schemes in the period 1974—78 was about 5.5 per cent of the All-India figure.

(b) Expenditure in any State on Centrally sponsored schemes depends on the particular schemes taken up in that State and the States' performance in implementing these schemes; no prior State-wise allocation is made of the outlay on Centrally-sponsored schemes as a whole.

(c) The question of Centrally-sponsored schemes is being considered by the National Development Council and the outlays for States will be decided in the light of the decision taken by the National Development Council.

Working of District Industries Centre

1279. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several district industries centres set up last year are in the doldrums;

(b) if so, the reasons for their malfunctioning; and

(c) the measures being or proposed to be taken to restore them to health and vigour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir. From the information received as at present from 116 reporting District Industries Centres all over the country, it is observed that 36,288 entrepreneurs have been identified in the reporting DICs for various kinds of assistance. 9,790 project profiles have been prepared and this has resulted in establishment of 22,804 units in the decentralised industrial sector of which nearly 30 per cent represent small scale units. The total number of units granted provisional or permanent registration in the reporting DICs stands at 30,012 and additional employment generated so far through the promotion of industrial activities by these DICs is 79,771.

(b) and (c). The District Industries Centres programme and performance is being monitored and reviewed from time to time through the different committees at district, state, regional and central level. Training programmes of training the functionaries of the DICs is in progress, action programmes of each DICs is under preparation, and linkages between the DICs, the Integrated Rural Development Blocks and the decentralised sector agencies are being established.

Discrimination in grant of Licences for Production of Television

1280. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any discrimination in the grant of licences for production of T.V. between the Private Sector and the Public Sector with the result that the electronics industry is not achieving much aimed at "self-reliance";

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the need for being more liberal to the small private sector in the electronics industry; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that T.V. set costing Rs. 1600 to Rs. 1800 (basic price) has to bear extra impost of Rs. 1400 to Rs. 1500 with the total additional levy of 35 per cent comprising excise and sale tax?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For single and multi-channel 51 cm T.V. sets, having a basic ex-factory price of Rs. 1600/- and Rs. 1750/- respectively, the total incidence of excise duty and sales tax (as in Delhi) is about 17 per cent of the ex-factory value.

Difficulties in Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation

1281. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the fact that 800 small units operating in Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation's sheds are facing serious power shortage, raw materials supply difficulties, and disputes over shed charges: and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) It is reported that some of the units assisted by the Delhi State Industries Development Corporation in the Lawrence Road and Rohtak Road complexes have complained against higher electricity charges, but there have been no complaints of power shortage. An agreement has since been reached with the entrepreneurs for payment of rent in respect of sheds allotted to them by the DSIDC and there is no dispute over the shed charges now. It has not been possible to meet the full requirements of raw materials of the units assisted by DSIDC, but all possible efforts are being made to increase the supplies.

(b) The Government is in constant touch with the DSIDC in an effort to solve the problems faced by the Small Scale Industries entrepreneurs.

Closure of Small Scale Units at Asansol

1282. SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that small scale units at Asansol, West Bengal, producing ancillaries for the Coal & Steel Industries are facing closure due to non-availability of raw materials;

(b) whether the Durgapur stockyard under S.A.I.L. had refused to supply steel material in spite of the essential certificates issued by E.C.L. to small units for huge manufacturing; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government to save the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by small industries including those in West Bengal using some categories of steel like G.P. & CRCA Sheets, Plates, M.S. Bars etc. which are in short supply.

(b) Distribution procedure has been reviewed this year; requirements of small units are to be met progressively by the Small Industries Corporation of

each State, created primarily for this purpose and not directly from the Producers' Stockyards i.e. SAIL as mentioned. Increased allocations and supplies of steel have consequently been made to all the Corporations including in West Bengal for this purpose.

(c) Government has already taken steps to augument the supplies of scarce categories of steel material by import of about 1 million tonnes during this year.

दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा शहीदी दिवस पर मौन धारण न किया जाना

1283. **श्री छोटू भाई वसावा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 31 जनवरी, 1979 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी, जो पूरे विश्व श्रद्धा से देखे जाते हैं, के शहीदी दिवस पर दो मिनट का मौन धारण करने के लिए समय नियत करना उचित नहीं समझा था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार दो मिनट का मौन धारण करने के लिए समय न नियत करने के लिए दिल्ली के महापौर की इस कार्यवाही को केवल राष्ट्रपिता के प्रति ही नहीं, अपितु भारत के प्रति अपमान नहीं मानती है ; और

(ग) उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल): (क). जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार 30 जनवरी, 1979 को अपराह्न 3 बजे निगम की बैठक हुई थी । बैठक आरम्भ होने पर एक सुझाव दिया गया था कि दो मिनट का मौन रखा जाए । इस पर महापौर ने कहा कि राष्ट्रपिता को राष्ट्र पहले ही श्रद्धांजली दे चुका है और प्रातः 11 बजे एक साथ मौन रखा जा चुका है, अतः बैठक में दोबारा मौन रखना संभवतः उपयुक्त नहीं होगा । दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कहा कि राष्ट्रपिता के प्रति अपमान अथवा अनादर करने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है और महापौर द्वारा कोई अनुचित व्यवहार नहीं किया गया है । इस विषय पर भारत सरकार के राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को अनुदेश हैं कि प्रतिवर्ष 30 जनवरी को प्रातः 11.00 बजे दो मिनट का मौन रखा जाना चाहिए ।

Dissatisfaction among the Small Scale Drug Manufacturers

1284. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a general dissatisfaction among the small scale drug manufacturers that their interest is not being properly protected by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries during meetings of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for taking major policy decision on Drug Industry; and

(b) if so, the detailed reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Inter-Government Organisation for Cotton Production ..

1285. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a new inter-Governmental Organisation to promote the interest of world cotton producers is being set up jointly by UNDP and World Bank;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) expected time by which it is to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). World Bank, UNDP and Rockefeiler Foundation jointly mooted a proposal in July, 1977 for setting up a new Inter-Governmental Organisation to be called 'Cotton Developmental International' with the basic objective of enhancing the contribution of cotton to economic and social development by mobilising financial and technical resources, designing strategies and con-

ducting programmes. Membership of this organisation will be open to all cotton growing countries which are members of U.N.O. or its Specialised Agencies. Its aim is not only to expand promotion, marketing and industrial research and development activities, but also to integrate and develop cotton production research with industrial extension and research in and for developing countries which produce and process cotton. The above proposal to set up the organisation is still under consideration of the sponsors.

Foreign Collaboration

1286. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign collaboration continues to be approved in low-technology areas; and

(b) whether Government have formulated any new scheme to shut out collaboration from areas where indigenous technology exists or could be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Government's policy towards permitting foreign collaboration in industries is selective, and is in conformity with national priorities. Foreign collaboration is permitted only in sophisticated and high priority areas, export oriented ventures and for manufacture of items for which indigenous capability has not adequately developed within the country. Paras 23, 24, 25 and 26 of the Statement on Industrial Policy presented to Parliament on December, 23, 1977, spell out the Government's policy in the matter.

(b) An illustrative list of industries where no foreign collaboration, financial or technical, is considered necessary has recently been issued by Government.

Nomination for IPS, IFS, IAS, IPT in States

1287. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IPS, IFS, IAS, IPT of each State and yardstick for such nominations;

(b) the total number of IPS, IAS of Jammu and Kashmir State in the State itself and outside the State; and

(c) whether there is any proposal with Government to give fair representation to Jammu and Ladakh, the backward regions of Jammu and Kashmir giving the present strength of two said regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The number of the officers of each State cadre or joint cadre as on 1-1-1978 belonging to Indian Police Service, Indian Forest Service and Indian Administrative Service are given in the attached statement. Government are not aware of any service by the name of IPT. No appointments are made to IPS, IFS and IAS by nominations. Recruitment to IPS, IFS and IAS are made through an annual competitive examination and by promotion of State Police/Forest/Civil Service officers. In the case of I.A.S. recruitment is also made by selection of non-State Civil Service officers.

(b) The information is as follows:—

Service	No. of officers in position in Jammu & Kashmir	No. of officers outside Gammu & Kashmir
I.A.S. . . .	75	11
I.P.S. . . .	37	8

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

No. of IPS, IFS and IAS officers in position in each State as on 1-1-1978

Name of the State	I.P.S.	I.F.S.	I.A.S.
Andhra Pradesh	115	81	241
Assam-Meghalaya	71	40	135
Bihar	143	73	284
Gujarat	86	47	169
Haryana	60	21	132
Himachal Pradesh	45	68	84
Jammu & Kashmir	45	44	86
Karnataka	87	86	190
Kerala	65	39	114
Madhya Pradesh	205	159	283
Maharashtra	142	100	260
Manipur-Tripura	34	19	77
Nagaland	..	10	35
Orissa	94	70	170
Punjab	86	24	146
Rajasthan	97	52	177
Sikkim	..	..	2
Tamil Nadu	94	62	287
Union Territories	66	48	135
Uttar Pradesh	272	104	351
West Bengal	170	47	682
TOTAL	1977	1194	3538

Reorganisation of U.P.

1288. SHRI BHARAT BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal or demand made for the reorganisation of the Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any demand has also been made for the declaration of 8 Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh as Centrally administered areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). While there have been different suggestions from time to time for the reorganisation of the State of Uttar Pradesh, one such suggestion recently reiterated is for the constitution of a separate State comprising eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Manufacturing of Dairy and Juice Equipments by Mohan Ortman

1289. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mohan Ortman was licensed to manufacture dairy equipment and juice equipment;

(b) how many dairy and juice machines they were licensed to manufacture; and

(c) how many machines for juice, dairy and soft drink have been manufactured by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) M/s. Mohan Ortmanare licensed for the manufacture of complete automatic bottling plants (including bottle washers, filler, intermix and accessories) for soft drinks, beer, milk, fruit juices etc.

(b) They are licensed to manufacture 25 units of complete bottling plant.

(c) They commenced production from November, 1977 only and their production up to November, 1978 was of a value of Rs. 50 lakhs, which consisted of two complete bottling plants and some parts of these plants.

राज्य सरकारों को हथकरघा जनता कपड़े पर राज सहायता में वृद्धि

1290. श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास :
श्री अजन सिंह ठाकुर :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा हथकरघा जनता कपड़े पर भारत सरकार द्वारा दी जा ही राज सहायता में वृद्धि करने के लिए मांग की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार द्वारा दी जा रही राज सहायता में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :(क) जी , हां ।

(ख) प्रस्ताव अभी तक सरकार के विचाराधीन

Number of Factories set up with Foreign Capital Technology

1291. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many industries have been set up in the country with the help of foreign capital & technology in private/public sector since March 1977 till date;

(b) details of collaborators, Statewise & investment-wise in respect of Indian & foreign participants, amount of investment in these companies by public financial institutions; and

(c) names of directors of such companies with details of Management control and the number of Directors, Managing Directors if any, from public financial Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) During period March 1977 to January 1979 approvals have been given by Government in respect of 570 foreign collaboration proposals received from private/public sector units. It is not possible to indicate as to how many industrial units have been actually set up out of this number, as there is always a time lag between the time of grant of foreign collaboration approval and the actual establishment of the units.

(b) and (c). Lists giving full details of all collaboration proposals approved by Government are issued on a quarterly basis. These lists *inter-alia*, indicate the name of Indian company, the name of foreign collaborator, the item of manufacture and whether the proposal involves foreign capital participation. Copies of these lists are available in the Parliament Library. The other items on which information is sought come under the purview of the different Administrative Ministries, the concerned State Directorates of Industries, Public Financial Institutions etc. No centralised information is available in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals of the Ministry of Industry.

Minorities Commission Report on Riots at Pernambet, Tamil Nadu

1292. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minorities Commission has submitted any report on the riots at Pernambet (Tamilnadu);

(b) if so, the main findings and recommendations of the report; and

(c) the action if any, taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Minorities Commission had submitted its report to the Tamil Nadu Government whose comments have been received by the Commission and are under their examination.

Labour Parliament

1293. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convene a Labour Parliament or Parliament of Trade Union representatives, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the lead and responsibility for holding the convention would be those of Ministry of Labour or the employing ministries like those in charge Steel, Mines, Railways or Industries; and

(c) an outline of the agenda and objectives in view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). A proposal to convene a conference of the representatives of Workers, the urban proletariat and the rural poor is under consideration of the Government. Details are being worked out.

Pension to Freedom Fighters in West Bengal

1294. SHRI K. B. CHETRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of West Bengal has requested the centre to stop the recovery of Freedom Fighters pension given to some of the freedom fighters in the State and also to keep pending the order;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names and addresses of the freedom fighters whose freedom fighters pension have been suspended;

(d) the reasons of suspension; and

(e) the time by which Government propose to complete the investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Pension has been suspended in 267 cases of West Bengal upto 31-1-79. Preparation of list of names and addresses of these persons will involve time and labour.

(d) Pension is suspended on one or more of the following grounds:

(i) Applicant is not a genuine freedom fighter;

(ii) Suffering is less than six months;

(iii) Internment/externment/abscondence is not supported by evidence based on official records;

(iv) Annual income from all sources is more than Rs. 5000.

(e) When pension is suspended, opportunity is given to the applicants to furnish further acceptable evidence to prove their bonafides. Any additional evidence furnished by them is sent to the State Governments for re-verification and report. On receipt of the final

report from the State Government decision is taken either to restore or cancel the pension. This involves some time but every attempt is made to take expeditious decision.

उत्तर प्रदेश में अतिरिक्त तापीय बिजली घरों के लिए धनराशि की मंजूरी

1296. **श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने और अतिरिक्त तापीय बिजली घरों की स्थापना के लिए सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की है ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त राशि उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युतीकरण के लिए पर्याप्त है और क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युतीकरण का कार्य पूरा हो जाएगा ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फजलुर्रहमान): (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश की छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। इस योजना की अवधि के लिए राज्य विद्युत कार्यक्रम अभी भी विचाराधीन है।

Financial Assistance for Implementing Land Reforms in Karnataka

1297. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY**. Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance earmarked by the Central Government for implementing land reforms in Karnataka; and

(b) what is the actual amount provided for this purpose so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) Central assistance is provided for the State Plan as a whole in the form of block grants and block loans and not for individual schemes/programmes.

(b) (Rs. lakhs)

Fifth Five Year Plan 1974—79 Outlay.	1481
1974—78 Actual Expenditure	653
1978-79: (i) Approved Outlay	396
(ii) Anticipated Expenditure.	400

Employment generated during 1978

1298. **DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total employment generated in the year 1978 by the changed employment generation policy of Government;

(b) a broad outline of the employment generation policy; and

(c) total number of unemployed in the country at present and the expected annual rise in this number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) Estimates are not available of the quantum of employment generated in the economy from year to year.

(b) The employment strategy of the Draft Plan (1978—83) is:

(1) to adopt an employment-intensive sectoral planning;

(2) to regulate technological change to protect and enhance employment; and

(3) to promote area planning for full employment.

The inter-sectoral allocations of investment and the determination of output targets adopted in the Draft Plan (1978—83) are based on the above strategy.

In addition to the sectoral production plan, block level plans for the achievement of full employment are also envisaged in 2000 blocks to start with and an additional 300 blocks to be taken up each year over the plan period.

(c) It is estimated that the number of wholly unemployed as of March, 1978 was 4.3 million persons. Including both wholly unemployed and under-employed persons, the total volume of unemployment was estimated in the Draft Five Year Plan at 20.6 million person-years as of the same date. It is expected that as the plan is implemented the extent of unemployment will decline progressively.

Influx of Bangladesh Refugees into Assam

1299. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appeared in the *"Times of India"* that there is Bangla influx in Assam;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction on it; and

(c) what step Government propose to take to stop the illegal immigrants and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. For variety of reasons illegal infiltration has been going on since partition from erstwhile East Pakistan and later on from Bangladesh into Assam. On account of their ethinic similarity it is difficult to trace out these illegal migrants and accordingly it is not possible to know the exact number of such persons present in Asam. No reports have been received indicating that there was any marked increase in the number of infiltrators entering India of late.

(c) Patrolling alone the international borders has been intensified and strict vigilance is being kept to check any infiltration from across the borders. As and when the infiltrators are intercepted or detected, they are pushed back.

Entry of Heavy Vehicles in Delhi

1300. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of buses, trucks and tractors entered Delhi on 23-12-78 from different States without Inter-State permit and by violating other transport rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Out of 3311 vehicles which entered Delhi on 23-12-1978 in connection with the Kisan Rally 2747 had violated the law.

(c) Challans against 150 vehicles have already been sent to the court while action against the remaining 2597 vehicles is at hand.

Transfer of Resources from Centre to States

1301. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the formula for transfer of resources from the Centre to the States for development operates adversely against States which have successfully implemented family planning and shown sizeable reduction in growth rate of population; and

(b) if so, the weightage proposed for increased subvention to such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). It has been decided that in the sharing of

Central resources with the States, whenever weightage is given to population, the population figures of 1971 will continue to be used till the year 2001. Besides, 8 per cent of Central assistance for State Plans has been linked to States' performance in respect of the family planning programme.

Australian Wool Corporation proposal re. Stock Pile of Raw Wool

1302. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are actively considering the proposal of the Australian Wool Corporation (A.W.C.) to keep a stock pile of 10,000 bales of raw wool in Calcutta and Bombay to help the decentralised sector of the indigenous woollen industry;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal received/under consideration; and

(c) decision taken in the matter and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The Australian Wool Corporation has sought Government of India's approval for locating a stock pile of upto 10,000 bales of greasy wool in India in bonded warehouses. Initially, it is proposed to store 5,000 bales of greasy wool either in Calcutta or Bombay or in the decentralised sector. Subsequently, a similar quantity will be stored at a second storage site.

The Australian Wool Corporation have made it clear that in case Sales Tax and Income Tax are leviable on transactions from the proposed stock pile, the proposal will become uneconomic and they will not proceed with the scheme. An examination of the proposal, however, indicates that prima facie transactions from the proposed stockpile will be subject to Sale Tax as well as Income Tax. The Australian Wool Corporation is being informed accordingly.

अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह को आवास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

1303. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और शरणार्थियों को बसाने के लिये अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में कितने रिहायशी एककों का निर्माण किया गया तथा उन्हें बसाये जाने के कार्य पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई :

(ख) क्या उक्त द्वीपसमूह के प्रशासन नें उस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना प्रस्तुत की है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय नें छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत मकान बनाने तथा पुनर्वास कार्यों के लिये कुल कितनी धनराशि नियत की है ; और

(घ) क्या इस क्षेत्र में समस्या की गम्भीरता को ध्यान में रखते हुए नियत की गई धनराशि कम है और यदि हां, तो क्या इसमें वृद्धि करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) भारत सरकार अथवा अंडमान और निकोबार प्रशासन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों अथवा शरणार्थियों के लिये कोई रिहायशी एककों का निर्माण नहीं कर रहा है। बसने वाले भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा शरणार्थियों को क्रमशः मकान निर्माण अनुदान तथा ऋण दिये जाते हैं। 1975-76 से 1977-78 तक के दौरान भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा शरणार्थियों/प्रत्यावर्तित व्यक्तियों की पुनर्वास सहायता पर क्रमशः 17.48 लाख रुपए तथा 15.98 लाख रुपये का खर्च किया गया था। किन्तु उक्त खर्च में परियोजना स्थापना, भवन निर्माण तथा अवस्थापन निर्माण पर किया गया खर्च शामिल नहीं है।

(ख) प्रशासन द्वारा रिहायशी एककों के निर्माण के लिये कोई योजना प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई है।

(ग) और (घ) . छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पुनर्व्यवस्था तथा पुनर्वास योजना के लिये नियत परिव्यय 376.85 लाख रुपये है जिसमें मकान निर्माण अनुदान तथा ऋण प्रावधान शामिल है। यह राशि उक्त योजनाओं के लिये पर्याप्त समझी जाती है और इसलिये इस में वृद्धि करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Shortage of Raw Material

1304. SRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an acute shortage of raw materials has gripped the Industries of the Northern region resulting in loss of production estimated at crores of rupees as reported in *Times of India* January 5th, 1979;

(b) if so, what are the details of raw material which are in acute shortage and what is the total loss on that account; and

(c) what remedial steps were taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Sometime back in some of the pockets of Northern India there has been a temporary shortage of furnance oil on account of problems of movement. The position has considerably eased and consuming units by and large are able to draw their requirements from the depots of oil companies. In so far as cement industry is concerned, the production in five years has increased by around 37 per cent from 14.32 million tonnes in 1974 to 19.62 million tonnes in 1978. The utilisation of capacity by the industry at 88 per cent is a creditable achievement and is at par or even better than that available in developed countries abroad. Inspite of this, shortage of cement is felt in the country, which is an unmistakable sign of alround spurt in constructional activity. The gap between demand and supply of cement is being met through imports. Due to adverse climatic conditions and strikes in rubber plantations of Kerala during 1977-78 and 1978-79 there has been shortfall in production of natural rubber during these two years. As a result of shortfall in production there was some shortage of rubber in the country. To meet the shortage, STC was authorised in September and December, 1978 to import 15,000 tonnes of natural rubber. As against the first authorisation, STC had actually imported 14,750 tonnes. As regards the authorisation given in December, 1978, STC is finalising contracts to import 15,000 tonnes.

Some reports have been received from the lower priority consumers, power generating plants and the railways regarding inadequate supply of coal. The present level of production and the pithead stocks which are approximately 12.0 million tonnes are adequate to meet the requirements of consumers. Constant liaison is maintained with the railways for improvement in wagon supply. The coal companies are making road releases to the consumers (on request) to make up the shortfalls in rail despatches. Government is concerned with the absence of growth in coal and cement and the decline in steel output in the main steel plants. These are basic inputs and there is no doubt that production in these sectors has to be stepped up substantially. The import programme for cement has helped to take care of the shortages of this commodity as a short term measure. In coal and steel, the stocks built up in 1977-78 have been drawn down. Also increased production by ministeel plants has made up the deficiency in steel.

महापंजीयक के कार्यालय में संयुक्त सलाहकार तंत्र की स्थापना

1305. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त सलाहकार तंत्र में कर्मचारियों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिये अखिल भारतीय जनगणना कर्मचारी फैडरेशन को 6 वर्ष पूर्व मान्यता दी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो द्विपक्षीय वार्ता के माध्यम से सभी जनगणना कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं का समाधान करने हेतु महापंजीयक के कार्यालय में शीघ्र ही एक विभागीय संयुक्त सलाहकार तंत्र की स्थापना करने में क्या कठिनाई है ; और

(ग) संयुक्त सलाहकार तंत्र कब तक स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनिल लाल बसु) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्। संयुक्त सलाहकार तंत्र में कर्मचारियों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने के प्रयोजन से दिसम्बर, 1975 में अखिल भारतीय जनरल सर्विस एम्प्लाइज फैडरेशन को तदर्थ मान्यता दी गई थी।

(ख) और (ग): फैडरेशन को कार्मिक और प्रशासन सुधार विभाग की विभागीय परिषद् में अपना प्रतिनिधि मनोनीत करने की अनुमति दी गई थी। किन्तु उनके एक और अभ्यावेदन पर संयुक्त सलाहकार तंत्र के प्रयोजनों के लिए भारत के महापंजीयक के मुख्यालय में एक अतिरिक्त स्तर की संयुक्त परिषद् स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है। निर्णय को कार्यान्वित किए जाने के लिए और आगे कार्रवाई शीघ्रता से की जा रही है।

Setting up of Mini-Cement Plant in Himachal Pradesh

1306. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the scheme for setting up mini-cement plants in the country;

(b) the number of mini-cement plants proposed to be set up in the country and in Himachal Pradesh particularly in the near future;

(c) by when these plants are likely to be set up; and

(d) what are the details of each mini-cement plants along with their location, capacity, cost and job opportunities of each mini-cement plant proposed to be set up in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The details of the scheme approved by the Govt. for setting up mini-cement plants are given below:—

(i) The capacity for a mini cement plant will be limited to 200 tonnes per day or 60,000 tonnes per annum;

(ii) The choice of technology to be utilised in setting up the mini-cement plants would be left to the enterpreneurs concerned;

(iii) In addition to the units which may be set up by the Enterpreneurs in the private sector or by the State Government in the joint sector, the Cement Corporation of India would also enter the field to set up mini-cement plants as a promotional effort;

(iv) The ex-works price of cement produced by the mini-cement plants would be the same as the price admissible to new large sized plants viz., Rs. 296 per tonne. This price will be assured for a period of five years from the date of going into commercial production.

(v) Mini-cement plants will be allowed to rebate in the payment of excise duty upto 50 per cent for a period of five years;

(vi) While mini-cement plants will be subject to price control under the Cement Corporation Order and shall not sell cement at a price higher than the controlled price, they will be exempt from distribution control under the Cement Control Order, 1967. The mini-cement plants will bear their own distribution costs and will not be required to adjust the freight element with the Cement Regulation Account. The other element in the F.O.R. destination price of cement will, however, be subject to adjustment with the Cement Regulation Account as per the existing provisions;

(vii) Mini-cement plants set up in hilly and remote areas will be eligible for additional excise duty relief and/or cash subsidy on merit;

(viii) Mini-cement plants will also be eligible for all other existing incentives and facilities available under the Income Tax Act and/or under other schemes offered by the State Governments;

(ix) Large Houses and foreign majority companies will not be allowed to set up mini-cement plants.

(b) Letters of Intent have been given for 5 mini-cement plants with a total capacity of 1.65 lakh tonnes and 30 more mini-cement plants with a total capacity of 7.89 lakh tonnes have been

registered by DGTD. One of the schemes registered by DGTD relates to the setting up of a mini cement plant with an annual capacity of 9,000 tonnes at Dharamkot in Himachal Pradesh. The Cement Research Institute is preparing a feasibility report for setting up another mini cement plant also at Dharamkot by the State Government.

(c) The gestation period for setting up a mini cement plant would be about 2 to 3 years.

(d) As the schemes are still under preparation, it is too early to furnish details about the exact location, capacity, cost and job opportunities relating to mini cement plants proposed to be set up in Himachal Pradesh.

Industrial Growth Rate

1307. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the assessment by Government with regard to industrial Growth rate of production upto the end of December, 1978;

(b) whether Government consider that the rate of growth is much higher during the last two years; and

(c) if so, percentage during the last two years and compared to it previous two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The index of industrial production compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation, shows a rate of growth of 7.5 per cent for the period April—October 1978. Data for selected industries available for the subsequent months show that this growth rate was maintained during the period upto December, 1978.

(b) and (c). The rate of growth during the comparative periods April—December 1977 and 1976, was 4.2 and 9.9 per cent respectively.

Missing Children in Delhi

1308. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a record increase in the number of missing children in Delhi during January, 1979;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the number of children traced and restored to their parents and the reasons for their missing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). 302 children were reported missing during January, 1979 as against 294 in January, 1978.

(c) Out of 302 children reported missing 66 have so far been recovered and restored to their parents. Children mainly leave their home on account of poverty, unhealthy social environments, lack of facilities for recreation and play, broken homes and fear of examination. When children do not return home within a reasonable time or are not recovered soon, the parents follow up the matter with the police and sometimes get kidnapping cases registered whenever they suspect foul play.

Review of Industrial Policy

1309. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for a comprehensive review of industrial policy resolution of 1956 is under consideration of Government or is likely to be considered during the year 1979-80 or in near future;

(b) if so, details therein; and

(c) the exact time by which it is to be reviewed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) After a review of the Industrial Policy resolution, 1956, Government have presented to the Parliament a Statement on Industrial Policy in December, 1977. No further review is contemplated at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Loss of National Textile Corporation

1310. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) total losses suffered by the National Textile Corporation and its subsidiaries during the last two years;

(b) whether Government propose to initiate some conserted efforts in a bid to bring the losses to the minimum; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Total losses suffered by the National Textile Corporation and its subsidiaries during 1977-78 and 1978-79 (upto December, 1978) come to Rs. 3549.22 lakhs.

(b) As a result of the various steps taken by the Government/NTC, 68 mills (out of a total of 101 under production) made profit during December, 1978.

(c) The following steps have been taken and/or being taken to improve the working results of these mills:—

(i) modernisation/renovation of machinery;

(ii) bulk procurement of raw material on centralised basis;

(iii) improved marketing strategy;

(iv) rationalisation of work loads and labour force;

(v) techno-economic survey of heavily losing mills.

Probe into allegations against Government Officials by C.B.I.

1311. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the charges or nature of allegations against Government officials that are directly taken up by CBI for investigation;

(b) whether in all the cases CBI finally dictate the terms or nature of punishment or they simply recommend for departmental action;

(c) if so, whether Government are aware that in most of the cases department take very lenient view of the offences and do not take any departmental action as recommended by CBI;

(d) if so, whether there is any Government body to review the recommendations of the CBI and the final action taken therein; and

(e) if so, in how many cases during the last three years the committee constituted to review the working of the Intelligence Bureau and CBI have re-affirmed the punishment for the faulty officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PAIL): (a) The offences which can be investigated by CBI are covered by notifications issued under section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act by the Central Government from time to time. These offences are mainly under the Indian Penal Code, Prevention of Corruption Act and various other Central Acts. Offences against Govt. officials taken up by the CBI for investigation mostly relate to bribery, corruption, misappropriation, falsification of accounts and various other types of misconduct committed in the discharge of official duties by Central Govt. employees or employees of Central Public Undertakings.

(b) to (d). The CBI is only an investigating agency. On conclusion

of its investigation in a case, the CBI may recommend departmental action as for major or minor penally, or action as deemed fit by the Deptts. etc. In cases where a criminal offence appears to be made out, the CBI may suggest prosecution. Final dicision in the cases in which the CBI may recommend departmental action etc. is to be taken by the concerned disciplinary authority after obtaining the advice of CVC, wherever necessary. The CVC was set up in Feb. 1964 by a Government Resolution to advice Government on vigilance and corruption cases, and it enjoys the same measure of independence and autonomy as the UPSC. There is no question of CBI dictating terms.

The CBI's investigation reports relating to Gazetted Officers and officers of Public Sector Undertakings drawing basic pay of Rs. 1000 and more, are required to be referred to the CVC, which after examining the reports, tenders advice to the concerned disciplinary authority as to the further course of action. The CVC is also consulted in cases where prosecutions are launched against public servants with the sanction of Central Government or where there is a difference of opinion between the CBI and the authority subordinate to Government whose sanction may be required for the prosecution.

(e) It is not the function of the high-power Committee appointed to review the working of the I.B. and C.B.I. to consider such cases.

Recruitment made by the Management of Burn Standard Co. Ltd.

1312. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment in certain departments/shops which are being made by the management of Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Howrah Works, are being done as per rules and regulations in regard to employment; and

(b) if not, what steps have been taken against the management of the said company who violated the rules and regulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaint against Shaw Wallace

1313. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any complaint from Kasturi Papers, Food & Chemicals against Indian Yeast Company (Shaw Wallace);

(b) if so, what are the steps taken against Shaw Wallace; and

(c) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission was requested to take necessary action in the matter. After investigation of the complaint the Commission has come to the conclusion that no restrictive trade practice in terms of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act is involved.

(c) Does not arise.

Industrialisation of Non-Industrialised Areas

1314. SHRI SURENDRA PIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government are taking to industrialize the non-industrialised areas of the country;

(b) whether Government would stop the practice of establishing many industries at one centre and ignoring the undeveloped areas; and

(c) how much time Government will take to remove this bottleneck in respect of industrialisation of undeveloped areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The Government attaches great importance to balanced regional development of the entire country so that disparities in levels of development between different regions are progressively reduced. The Government have decided that no more licences should be issued to new industrial units within certain limits of different metropolitan cities having a population of more than 1 million and urban areas with a population of more than 5 lakhs as per the 1971 census.

With a view to shifting the focal point of development for small scale and cottage industries from big cities and State capital to the rural areas and small towns, District Industries Centres are being set up all over the country to attend to all the requirements of small and village industries under one roof.

The following incentives are given by the Central Government for setting up industries in backward areas:—

(i) Concessional Refinance Scheme of Industrial Development Bank of India.

(ii) Deduction in income-tax.

(iii) Consultancy for Technical Services.

(iv) Registration of new units and expansion of existing units in respect of items which are otherwise banned in the country.

(v) Interest Subsidy.

(vi) Supply of machinery on concessional terms by the National Small Industries Corporation Limited.

(vii) Central Investment Subsidy.

(viii) Special facilities for importing raw material.

(ix) Transport Subsidy.

The incentives offered by the Central Government for setting up industries in backward areas will go a long way in industrialisation of undeveloped areas.

Planning Commission have set up a National Committee on the development of backward areas under the chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, Member, Planning Commission to formulate appropriate strategy or strategies for effectively tackling the problems of backward areas. The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:—

1. To examine the validity of the various concepts of backwardness underlying the definitions in use for present policy purposes and recommend the criteria by which backward areas should be identified;

2. To review working of:—

(a) Existing plans for dealing with the general developmental problems of backward areas like Tribal Sub-Plans, Plans for Hill Areas etc. and

(b) Existing schemes for stimulating industrial development in backward areas such as the schemes for concessional finance, investment subsidy, transport subsidy, sales tax concessions, etc. similar schemes in the agricultural and allied fields like DPAP, and general measures for tackling the problems of poverty and unemployment with a view to find out their efficiency in the removal of backwardness; and

3. To recommend an appropriate strategy or strategies for effectively tackling the problem of backward areas, classified, if necessary according to areas, causes or prescribed remedies.

Small and Cottage Industries

1315. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Association of Small Industries of India has urged for the creation of a separate Ministry for small and cottage industries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No representation has been received in this connection from the Federation.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-U.S.S.R. Pact on use of Atomic Energy

1316. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-USSR pact on use of atomic energy has been signed recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A new agreement between India and USSR has been signed on January 22, 1979 to include additional areas of cooperation such as desalination, fundamental studies in unclear physics, physics of elementary particles, high energy physics, plasma physics and controlled thermo-unclear fusion, studies in radioactive isotopes and development of nuclear instrumentation.

Chairman and Managing Director of J.C.I.

1317. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the present Chairman and Managing Director and other Directors of the Board of Jute Corporation of India together with their technical qualifications and the total annual emoluments drawn by them; and

(b) criteria followed in appointing/nominating these directors including the Chairman and Managing Director?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Besides the Chairman-cum-Managing Director, there are two full-time directors, namely Director (Finance) and Director (Marketing). The full-time directors including Chairman-cum-Managing Director are appointed by the Government in consultation with the Bureau of Public Enterprises. There are six ex-officio part-time directors who represent various interests by virtue of the offices that they hold. There is a nominee of the State Government from West Bengal. There are three nominees of the State Governments representing jute growers.

Statement

(a) Statement showing the present composition, etc., of the Board of Directors of Jute Corporation of India.

S.No.	Name	Designation	Address	Technical qualification/Service to which they belong	Annual emoluments
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Shri B. C. Mukherjee	Chairman-cum-Managing Director (Full-time)	Jute Corporation of India, Calcutta.	I.A.S.	Rs. 45,900·00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Shr S. K. Sarkar .	Director (Ex-officio)	Joint-Secretary, Ministry of Industry, New Delhi.	I.A.S.	Usual Pay Scale.
3	Shri S. K. Palit .	Do.	Jute Commissioner Calcutta.	I.A.S.	Do.
4	Shri Bimal Jalan .	Do.	Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry, New Delhi.	Ph. D.	Do.
5	Shri G. C. Iyer . .	Do.	Director(Finance), Ministry of Industry, New Delhi.	I.C.A.S.	Do.
6	Shri S.S. Chauhan .	Do.	Joint-Commissioner (Agriculture) (Cotton), Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.	M.A.	Do.
7	Shri V.B.L. Mathur .	Do.	Managing Diretor, National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi.	I.A.S.	Do.
8	Shri R. K. Choudhuri .	Director (Finance) (Full time)	Jute Corporation of India, Calcultta.	I.R.S. (Income tax)	Rs. 36,793·75
9	Director Marketing				*Vacant
10	One representative of the Government of West Bengal.				*Vacant.
11, 12, 13	Three representatives of the growers nominated by the State Govts. of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh by rotation.				*Vacant

*Recommendations of the State Governments not received.

Outstandings of Jute Corporation of India

1318. SHRI L.L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the Jute Mills against whom the outstandings of the Jute Corporation of India exceed rupees fifty thousand together with the actual amount due against each and also the duration of such outstandings; and

(b) steps taken to recover these outstandings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3397/79].

Malpractices prevailing in Jute Corporation of India

1319. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry are aware of the malpractices prevailing in the Jute Corporation of India since 1972;

(b) whether any investigations against the then Managing Director and the Financial Director have been made by Government and the losses suffered by the JCI on the basis of the facts so ascertained determined; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The Committee on Public Undertakings of the Parliament in its 12th Report has mentioned some lapses regarding back to back arrangement for sale of jute to the jute mills by the Jute Corporation of India. The Government are awaiting a report from the Corporation.

औद्योगिक निर्यात विपणन सहकारी समिति (लि०) राजकोट को वित्तीय सहायता

1320. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक निर्यात विपणन सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (इंडिया) राजकोट ने वित्तीय सहायता के लिए तथा उनसे साक्षात्कार की मांग करते हुए उनको 23 फरवरी, 1978 को एक आवेदन पत्र दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की गई है और उनको लिखे आवेदन पत्र में साक्षात्कार मांगने के क्या आधार बताये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या उक्त समिति को कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है और यदि हां, तो कब कैसे, और कितनी;

(घ) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उसको कब, किस प्रकार और कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जानी है ; और

(ङ) क्या उक्त समिति ने उनसे साक्षात्कार मांगा था और क्या वे उसके प्रतिनिधियों से मिले थे और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या वे अब उनसे मिलेंगे और यदि हां, तो कब और कहां ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) तथा (ङ) जी हां। एक आवेदन पत्र मिला था जो 23 फरवरी, 1978 का न होकर दिनांक 28 फरवरी / 2 मार्च, 1978 का था। माननीय मंत्री जी संसद के बजट सत्र में व्यस्त होने के कारण साक्षात्कार नहीं दिया जा सका था। अब आगे साक्षात्कार के अनुरोध पर मंत्री जी की सुविधानुसार ही विचार किया जाएगा।

(ख) ऋण तथा राजसहायता के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता मांगी गई थी। वित्तीय सहायता की उपलब्ध होने के सम्बन्ध में ही चर्चा करने हेतु साक्षात्कार मांगा गया था।

(ग) और (घ). जिला केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक लि०, राजकोट द्वारा समिति को देने हेतु। लाख रुपये (एक लाख रुपये केवल) की राशि की मंजूरी दे दी गई है तथा बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित औपचारिकताओं को पूरा करने के बाद इस धनराशि का वितरण कर दिया जाएगा।

Suggestion to scrap Article 370 of the Constitution

1321. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government of India have received any suggestions to scrap Article 370 of the Constitution of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Government have received a few representations suggesting abrogation of article 370 of the Constitution. Government have already made it clear in Parliament that article 370 would not be abrogated unilaterally and that any step that would be taken in this regard would be in consultation with the people of the State.

Under recovery of overhead charges from the Mills

1322. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1974-75 and 1975-76 the Jute Corporation of India made an under recovery of about Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 70 lakhs respectively from the Mills on account of overhead charges; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). During 1974-75 and 1975-76, Jute Corporation of India had made an under recovery of Rs. 54 lakhs and Rs. 66 lakhs respectively from the mills on account of overhead charges. Jute Corporation of India increased its staff in 1974-75 to procure 25 lakh bales but R.B.I. scaled down its credit limit from Rs. 26 lakhs to Rs. 17 lakhs. This compelled the Corporation to restrict its purchase to 5.61 lakh bales only. This increased the overhead to Rs. 3.50 per maund as against the previous year's agreed ceiling of Rs. 1.50 per maund. In 1975-76, the JCI procured only 5.81 lakh bales and the overheads shot up to Rs. 4.33 per maund. The industry refused to pay increased overhead charges. Hence the under-recoveries mentioned above.

Loss suffered by Jute Corporation of India on import of jute from Thailand

1323. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1976 the Jute Corporation of India imported jute from Thailand which was found to be of lowest grade and the jute mills for whom this was imported refused to accept the same;

(b) if so, the amount of money involved in this import deal; and

(c) the amount of loss suffered by the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 86.36 lakhs.

(c) The sale prices of imported jute including Thai 'C' and cuttings were fixed by pooling the prices of Bangladesh and Thai Jute. It is, therefore, difficult to work out the actual amount of loss incurred on sale of Thai mesta in isolation. If total incidence of fibre cost and operational cost of Thai mesta is deducted from the sales realisation, it will not give a correct picture since the sale price of Thai 'C' was fixed at a level lower than the landed cost. However, if such an exercise is made, the loss will work out to Rs. 14.35 lakhs.

Sale price of jute for the year 1975-76

1324. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1975-76 the sale price of jute was reduced by Rs. 7.50 per quintal by the Jute Corporation of India which led the Corporation to suffer heavy losses; and

(b) if so, the reasons for reducing the sale price of jute and the exact amount of loss suffered by the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). In 1975-76 season Jute Corporation of India had sold internally procured jute to the industry on a cost plus basis under which the final price to be charged to the mills was to be fixed with the concurrence of the Joint Operations Committee. According to Corporation's contract with the industry, the Corporation was to charge interest only on the funds employed or invested for internal operations. However, while working out the cost at the end of the season, Jute Corporation included interest on the gross amount of funds available with them. According to this calculation, the price of raw jute worked out to Rs. 195.23 per quintal. However, the industry disputed the element of interest included in the cost. After recalculating the cost of interest on funds employed or invested exclusively in internal operations, the price of jute was fixed at Rs. 188.20 per quintal.

The Corporation did not incur any loss in their internal operations in 1975-76.

Setting up of Small Industries by Pure Drinks to take undue advantage

1325. SHRI DHARM SINH BHAI PATEL:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Indutry keep track of businessmen trying to take undue advantage of the benefits of small scale industries;

(b) whether three small scale industries (APS Crown Industries, Kool Crown Cork and Cee Jay Crown Corks) were set up by Pure Drinks to take undue advantage of the facilities for small scale industries;

(c) whether these 3 companies are operating from the same building using the same staff and facilities; and

(d) what was the import licence granted to these 3 companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Guidelines have been issued to State Government and Union Territories for identifying bonafide small scale units and to ensure that the facilities and advantages provided under the small scale industries programme are not availed of by units owned or controlled by large scale industries.

(b) APS Crown Industries (P) Ltd., Kool Crown Corks (P) Ltd., and Cee Jay Crown Corks Manufacturing Company (P) Ltd., are small scale units registered with Director of Industries, Delhi Administration, New Delhi (M/s. Pure Drinks Private Ltd., hold shares in APS Crown Industries only). Its Directors have share investment in each of these units).

(c) All the three companies are located on a plot of land leased to M/s. Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd. The three units have their machinery installed almost in the same premises separated with partitions. Government have no information in respect of sharing of the same staff and facilities.

(d) Particulars of import licences are published in the weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial licences published by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. Copies of these Bulletins are available in the Parliament Library.

Location of the Office of Chairman, Jute Corporation of India

1326. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of the part-time Chairman of the Jute Corporation of India is/was located in Delhi, where, there is no activity as regards the Jute trade; and

(b) if so, what is/was the justification for his establishment in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The headquarters of Chairman and Managing Director, Jute Corporation of India is at Calcutta. However, from 10th August, 1972 to 31st July, 1976, the office of the part-time Chairman of the Jute Corporation of India was located at Delhi. This was done because at the time of his appointment the incumbent was a practising Solicitor of the Supreme Court at Delhi. It was not insisted that he should shift his headquarters to Calcutta, keeping in view the fact that he was only a part-time Chairman.

Representation of Jute Growers on the Board of Directors of Jute Corporation of India

1327. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jute Corporation of India was established with a view to

protect the intersts of the Jute growers; and

(b) if so, what is the justification of having the representatives of the Jute Industry on the Board of Directors of the Jute Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no representative of Jute industry on the present Board of Directors of the Jute Corporation of India.

भारत अमरीका उप आयोग द्वारा वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी सूचना का आदान-प्रदान

1328. **श्री युवराज** : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-अमरीका उप-आयोग ने पारस्परिक हित की परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी सूचना का आदान-प्रदान करने के कार्य को प्राथमिकता देने के बारे में निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) क्या ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किए जाएंगे ;

(ग) क्या दोनों देशों के बीच इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स, कृषि, औषधि और भू-विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में सहयोग के बारे में प्रस्तावों पर भी विचार किया गया है ;

(घ) क्या हृदय रोग ,बाल चिकित्सा, मलेरिया तथा अन्य रोगों और औषधियों तथा टीके आदि के लिए संयुक्त परियोजनाएं आरम्भ की जायेंगी ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तकनीकी, कृषि, चिकित्सा और भू-वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्रों में आरम्भ की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और इस परियोजनाओं पर कार्य कब आरम्भ होगा और यदि इन परियोजनाओं पर कार्य आरम्भ नहीं होगा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) भारत और अमरीका के बीच परस्पर लाभ तथा सुसंगता की परियोजनाओं से सम्बन्ध वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी जानकारी का आदान-प्रदान करना विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी पर भारत-अमरीकी उप-आयोग के तत्वावधान के अन्तर्गत कार्यकलापों का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग है ।

(ख) जी हां । इस क्षेत्र में जो प्रस्ताव तैयार किए जा रहे हैं वे सौर एवं अन्य ऊर्जा संसाधनों के आधार पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए एक एकीकृत ऊर्जा प्रणाली तथा सौर फसल शुष्ककों से सम्बद्ध हैं ।

कोयला प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में सरकारी अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाएं भी विकसित की जा रही हैं जिसमें तरलीकृत तल दहन, कोयला गैसीकरण तथा तप्त गैस परिसोधन प्रणालियां भी शामिल हैं ।

(ग) से (ङ) इन क्षेत्रों में सहयोग की परिकल्पना की गई है तथा भारत-अमरीकी उप-आयोग द्वारा इन पर विचार विमर्श किया गया था । इनके बारे में विशिष्ट परियोजनाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं जिसके उपरान्त उनके कार्योन्वयन पर निर्णय लिए जायेंगे ।

पाठ्य पुस्तकों के कागज के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

1329. **डा. राजजी सिंह** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्ष में पाठ्य पुस्तकों और विद्यार्थियों की नोट बुकों वाले कागज के मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास, प्रकाशकों तथा अन्य उपभोक्ताओं की कठिनाओं को देखते हुए सरकार कागज के मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण रखने का विचार करेगी;

(ग) क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि कागज उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना राष्ट्रीय हित में है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हां, तो राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के मार्ग में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) इस समय छपाई का सफेद कागज अभ्यास पुस्तिकाएं बनाने और पाठ्य पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन हेतु शैक्षिक क्षेत्र को 2,750 रु., प्रति मी0 टन की दर से सप्लाई किया जा रहा है । पिछले 2 वर्षों से कोई भी परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) कागज के मूल्यों पर कानूनी नियंत्रण लगाने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं है । सरकार का विचार इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने का है कि उपभोक्ताओं की कागज सम्बन्धी आवश्यकाताएं पूरी करने के लिए उन्हें पर्याप्त कागज मिलता रहे तथा इसका सुनिश्चिय करने के लिए मांग और पूर्ति के बीच के सीमांत असंतुलन के कारण मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने पाये, सरकार पहले से ही कागज की कुछ मात्रा का आयात कर रही है । आवश्यकता पड़ने पर कागज की अतिरिक्त मात्रा आयात कर ली जाएगी । कागज की मूल्य प्रवृत्तियों की भी कड़ी देख रेख की जा रही है ।

(ग) और (घ) कागज उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण किये जाने पर विचार करने की स्थिति अभी उत्पन्न नहीं हुई है ।

Growth Rate of Economy

1330. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) growth rate of our economy, national and per capita, at current as well as constant prices, year-wise; from 1960-61 to 1977-78:

(b) compound national and per capita growth rates during the decades 60 and 70s separately; and

(c) factors responsible for erratic growth of our economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) Statement I (attached).

(b) Statement II (attached).

(c) There is wide fluctuation in agricultural production from year to year. As a result of planned development, contribution of agriculture in total domestic product has reduced somewhat from 54 per cent in 1960-61 to 42 per cent in 1977-78. However, the contribution of the sector in total national income is still substantially large and affects the trend in the latter. The fluctuations in agricultural production therefore, result in erratic growth in the economy.

Statement—I

Year	National income		Per Capita income	
	at current prices	at 1970-71 prices	at current prices	at 1970-71 prices.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1960-61	na +	6·5	na +	4·5
61-62	5·5	3·7	3·1	1·3
62-63	5·8	1·5	3·5	(—)0·7
63-64	14·7	5·2	12·3	3·0
64-65	17·8	7·7	15·3	5·4
65-66	3·2	(—)5·9	0·8	(—) 8·1
66-67	15·6	0·7	13·2	(—)1·3
67-68	17·6	8·9	15·1	6·5
68-69	2·0	2·7	(—)0·4	0·3
69-70	10.5	6·2	8.2	4·●
70-71	8·7	6·0	6·3	3·7
71-72	6·9	1·4	4·4	(—)0·
72-73	10·0	(—)1·5	7·7	(—)3·6
73-74	25·3	5·2	22·5	2·9
74-75	17·1	1·0	14·7	(—)1·0
75-76*	3·9	9·2	1·6	6·8
76-77*	8·0	1·4	5·9	(—)0·6
77-78@	9·9	7·4	7·6	5·2

*Provisional

@Quick estimates

*Comparable estimates at current prices for 1959-60 not available.

Source : National Accounts Statistics, Central Satistical Organisation.

Statement —II

(Per cent)

Period	National Income		Per Capita Income	
	at current prices	at 1970-71 prices	at current prices	at 1970-71 price
1	2	3	4	5
1960-61 to 1969-70	10·9	3·0	8·5	0·7
1970-71 to 1977-78	12·2	3·4	9·8	1·2

आय में क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन और विषमता

1331. **श्री राज नारायण** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने इस आशय का वक्तव्य दिया है कि आय आदि में क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन और विषमता को पूर करने के लिए एक फार्मूला तैयार किया जाना चाहिए ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की एक बैठक बुलायी जानी चाहिए; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फजलुर्रहमान): (क) से (ग) बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री समेत अनेक मुख्य मंत्रियों ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि राज्यों में केन्द्रीय योजना सहायता का आवंटन करते समय अन्तर्राज्यी और क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को कम करने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए। इन पर और अन्य विषयों पर राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा 24 और 25 फरवरी, 1979 को हुई बैठक में विचार किया गया था। परिषद् ने अगले 4 वर्षों में राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सहायता के आवंटन के लिए सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किए हैं ।

Import of Cotton

1332. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cotton produced during 1977-78 in the country;

(b) the total quantity of cotton of various types imported during this period and its landed cost. and

(c) the names of parties and their addresses who had imported cotton during this period together with quantity and value of such cotton against each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) According to the final estimates, the production of cotton during 1977-78 cotton season has been put at 71.03 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each.

(b) and (c) During 1977-78 no commercial import of cotton had been contracted. 4.57 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each, which had been contracted for import during 1976-77 cotton season arrived during 1977-78, as the shipments had been delayed. The entire import of cotton during 1976-77 was canalised through the Cotton Corporation of India. However, 34,774 bales of 170 kgs. each valued at Rs. 12.70 crores F.O.B. were received through Cotton Corporation of India during 1977-78 under Bilateral Trade Agreement with A.R.E.

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य वस्त्र निगम

1333. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह ठाकुर**: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य वस्त्र निगम ने राज्य के वर्ष 1971 से 1974 तक सात रुग्ण कपड़ा मिलों को बड़ी राशियों के ऋण दिए हैं ;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम को यह राशि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य वस्त्र निगम और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार काफी समय से इस राशि को लौटाने की मांग राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम से कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम किन कारणों से ब्याज सहित भुगतान करने में विलम्ब कर रहा है और यह राशि कब तक लौटाये जाने की आशा है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य वस्त्र निगम ने 31 मार्च, 1974 तक मध्य प्रदेश की रुग्ण वस्त्र मिलों को कुल 208.34 लाख रु० के ऋण दिये थे।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) लगातार होती रही हानियों तथा इसके फलस्वरूप उत्पन्न निधि की कमी के कारण राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया जा सका। उक्त ऋणों का शीघ्र ही भुगतान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

Handing over of D.D.A. to Delhi Administration

1335. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister told a three member delegation of Delhi Janata Party leaders that the Union Government was examining the handing over of the Delhi Development Authority to the Delhi Administration as per *Hindustan Times* report of 31st December, 1978;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) by when the D.D.A. will be handed over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c) Government have seen the report published in the *Hindustan Times* dated 31st December, 1978, with the caption "D.D.A. likely to be taken over." The proposal is linked up with the question of future set up of Delhi. Legislation has been introduced in Parliament for amending article 293A of the Constitution to enable Parliament to make a law to establish a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers in the Union Territory of Delhi. A Bill for amending the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, to bring Delhi within its purview, in order to achieve the aforesaid purpose, has also been introduced in Parliament.

Soap Manufacturing Technology Developed by Hindustan Lever Ltd.

1336. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Lever Ltd. have developed a new technology for soap manufacture by using fatty acids from wax waste and approached Government of India for setting up a plant based on Bombay High petroleum;

(b) whether this company sought to retain the foreign equity holding to the tune of at least 51 per cent in this endevaour;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision thereto;

(d) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a write up in "New Age" weekly dated February 12, 1978 captioned "pulling a fast are on Government too" which claims that the technology the Hindustan Lever is possessing is actually developed by Indian scientists working in the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Deharadun; and

(e) if so, the reaction thereto and the steps Government intend to initiate so that the Country instead of the subsidiary of a multinational, will benefit out of the technology developed by our own scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Company has, however, claimed that its turnover from Appendix I activities and manufacturing activities requiring sophisticated technology would, with the implementation of certain Appendix I

projects in 1979, make it eligible to retain 51 per cent foreign equity under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. This claim does not include any project for fatty acids from wax waste based on Bombay High Crude. The representation is at present pending before the Government for a decision.

(d) and (e) The Indian Institute of Petroleum has developed the technology for the manufacture of fatty acids from wax. These fatty acids can be used in the manufacture of soaps. The know-how has been licensed to M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., who had sponsored this project. The Company has set up a pilot plant and may, in course of time, go on to commercial production of fatty acids, which they may use in the manufacture of soaps. The technology can also be licensed to a third party and the royalty received will be equally shared by the Indian Institute of Petroleum and M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd.

Departmental Purchase Centres

1337. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Departmental Purchase Centres set up by the Jute Corporation of India are not adequate both in number and location;

(b) if so, the exact number of such Departmental Purchase Centres and their location (State-wise); and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken by Government in regard to setting up of more Departmental Purchase Centres in better locations to streamline the machinery for procurement of jute direct from the Growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c) A statement indicating the number of Departmental purchase Centres set up by the Jute Corporation of India location-wise, State-wise is enclosed.

It is felt that increasing the number of D.P.C.'s will enhance the overheads of Jute Corporation of India and make the prices of jute procured by it non-competitive. The Corporation is, therefore, making earnest attempt to procure larger quantities directly from the growers through the agency of cooperatives.

Statement

List of DPCs. and Sub-Centres for 1978-79 *Season*

State	Region	District	Location of DPC	Location of Sub-Centre
1	2	3	4	5
Assam . .	Nowgong	Nowgong	1. Dhing 2. Juria 3. Moirabari 4. Nowgong 5. Rupahi 6. Lanka	1. Sarupathar
	Gauhati	Darrang	7. Kharupetia 8. Tejpur	2. Laluk

1	2	3	4	5
		Goalpara	9. Mankachar	
			10. Abhayapuri	3. Nagerbera
			11. Dhubri	
			12. Gouripur	
		Kamrup	13. Tarabari	
			14. Berpata Road	
Tripura .	Agartala	West District	15. Agartala	
			16. Khowai	
			17. Teliamura	4. Kalyanpur*
		South District	18. Udaipur	
Orissa .	Cuttack	Cuttack	19. Dhan Mondal	
			20. Kendupatna	
			21. Danpur	
		Balasore	22. Baliapal	5. Bhadrak*
West Bengal .	Siliguri	Darjeeling	23. Siliguri	6. Matigara
		West Dinajpur	24. Islampur	7. Panjipara*
		Jalpaiguri	25. Belacoba	
			26. Moinaguri	
			27. Dhupguri	
		Coochbehar	28. Haldibari	
			29. Changrabhandha	
	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	30. Mathabhanga	8. Sitai*
			31. Dinhata	9. Pundiibari
			32. Cooch Behar	
			33. Tufanganj	
		Jalpaiguri	34. Falakata	
			35. Alipurduar	10. Kamashyaguri*
	Malda	West Dinajpur	36. Dalkhola	
			37. Hilli	
			38. Kaliaganj	
			39. Raiganj	
			40. Gangarampur	
		Malda	41. Bulbulchandi	11. Old Malda*
			42. Samsi	12. Chanchal
	Berhampur	Murshidabad	43. Cossimbazar	13. Katabagan
				14. Bhabta*
			44. Lagola	15. Jangipur*
			45. Dhulian	
			46. Nazirppur	
			47. Jiaganj	
	Calcutta	24-Parganas	48. Badarhat	16. Duttapurk ur*
			49. Baduria	
			50 Berachampa	
			51. Bongaon	17. Garapota
			52. Chandpara	
			53. Tentulia	
	Sheoraphully	Hooghly	54. Champadanga	18. Kabley
			55. Haripal	19. Atghara
			56. Singur (Loose jute Centre)	20. Gourhati
				21. Balagarh
			57. Masat (Loose jute Centre)	

*Sub-centre with Baling Press

1	2	3	4	5
		Midnapur	58. Kolaghat 59. Dudhkumarahat	22. Bahargram
		Howrah	60. Domjur (Loose jute centre)	
	Krishnagar	Burdwan	61. Katwa	23. Dainhat
		Nadia	62. Karimpur 63. Chakda 64. Nabadwip 65. Bethuadahari 66. Majdia 67. Badkulla 68. Bhimpur 69. Bara Amdulia	24. Swapanpur 25. Duttapulia*
Bihar	Purnea	Purnea	70. Bhawanipur 71. Kishanganj 72. Araria Court 73. Thakurganj 74. Forbesganj 75. Gulabbagh	26. Barharakothi 27. Bahadurganj* 28. Chattargach 29. Raniganj
		Katihar	76. Sonaili 77. Salmari	
	Saharsa	East Champaran Madhubani Purnea Saharsa	78. Chakia 79. Jhanjharpur 80. Banmankhi 81. Supaul 82. Behariganj 83. Murliganj	30. Battiah 31. Jankinagar 32. Thuma 33. Jadia 34. Chhatapur
		Saharsa	84. Triben	
Uttar Pradesh		Lakhimpur Kheri	85. Lakhimpur Kheri	35. Gobiasarai
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagram	Srikakulam	86. Amadalavalasa 87. Bobbili 88. Parvatipuram 89. Rajam 90. Donkinavalasa	36. Hirama-Nadalam 37. Baljipeta* 38. Makkuva 39. Gajapatinagaram.
	Visakhapatanam		91. Vizianagram	40. Garividi

*Sub-centre with Baling Press.

Indian Scientists Abroad

1338. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the statement of the Indian Ambassador to the USA, appeared in the 'Times of India' dated 30th December, 1978, saying that several outstanding Indian Scientists and Musicians in America including Dr. Hargobind Khorana and Shri Zubin Mehta, wanted to come and work in India;

(b) if so, whether Government have approached and such scientist for his return to India; and

(c) if the reply to (b) above is in affirmative, the results thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The reference in this report to Dr. Hargobind Khorana and to Shri Zubin Mehta appears to be in terms of 'Indians who had won renown abroad'.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

लघु उद्योगों का बन्द होना

1339. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1978 में स्थापित किए गए सभी लघु उद्योग अपनी निर्धारित क्षमता के अनुसार पूर्ण उत्पादन कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो कितने एकक बन्द तथा कितने कम उत्पादन कर रहे हैं और ;

(ग) बन्द किए जाने अथवा कम उत्पादन करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) अब तक प्राप्त अपूर्ण जानकारी के अनुसार वर्ष 1978 में 17,314 लघु एकक पंजीयित किए गए थे । इन पंजीयित एककों में से केवल 15,138 एककों से उनकी क्षमता सम्बन्धी जानकारी देने वाले फार्म प्राप्त हुए हैं । वर्ष के अन्त में प्रत्येक एकक को अपनी उत्पादन विवरणी भेजनी थी लेकिन ये विवरणियां केवल कुछ ही एककों ने भेजी हैं । अतः यह कहना समयपूर्व होगा कि वर्ष 1978 में स्थापित किए गए एकक अपनी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता के बराबर उत्पादन कर रहे हैं या नहीं ।

(ख) जब लघु एकक उत्पादन शुरु करने वाला होता है या उत्पादन शुरु कर देता है तो उस समय उद्योग निदेशालय द्वारा एकक का निरीक्षण कर दिए जाने के बाद ही लघु एकक का स्थायी पंजीकरण किया जाता है । अतः स्थायी पंजीकरण प्रदान किये गए एककों के बन्द होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । यदि कोई एकक एक वर्ष तक लगातार बन्द रहता है तो उद्योग निदेशालय उस एकक के पंजीकरण को एकक बन्द रहने के कारण रद्द कर देता है । एकक कच्चे माल की कमी या किन्हीं अन्य कारणों से कुछ समय के लिए उत्पादन बन्द कर सकते हैं लेकिन जैसे ही परिस्थितियां अनुकूल हो जाती हैं वे पुनः उत्पादन करना शुरु कर देते हैं । अतः 1978 में पंजीयित एककों में से स्थायी रुप से बन्द हो गए एककों के बारे में राज्य उद्योग निदेशालयों से विवरणियों की आशा करना समयपूर्व होगा ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल में इंजीनियरों की संख्या

1340. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड भोपाल में काम कर रहे इंजीनियरों की वर्तमान संख्या कुल कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या वहां इन सभी इंजीनियरों की सेवाओं का समुचित उपयोग किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें अन्यत्र स्थानान्तरित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आबिद आइति) : (क) 1-2-79 को डिप्लोमाधारी सहित 1547 इंजीनियर थे ।

(ख) जी, हां । भोपाल एकक में लगभग 19,100 कर्मचारी हैं तथा यह महत्वपुर्ण विद्युत उपकरणों की 14 से अधिक वस्तुओं का निर्माण करता है। इंजीनियरों की संख्या ज्यादा नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण

1341. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय स्तर पर पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री झनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) तथा (ख). भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में एक पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग की नियुक्ति की है। इस आयोग के विचारार्थ विषय में से एक, नागरिकों के ऐसे पिछड़े वर्गों, जिनका संघ अथवा किसी राज्य के कार्यों से संबंधित लोक सेवाओं तथा पदों में पर्याप्त रूप से प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है, के लिये नियुक्तियां अथवा पदों के आरक्षण के लिये प्रावधान करने अथवा नहीं करने की वांछनीयता की जांच करना है। केन्द्रीय स्तर पर पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये आरक्षण करने के प्रश्न पर विचार आयोग की सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् ही किया जा सकता है।

सरकारी कार्य में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का प्रयोग

1342. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सरकारी कार्य में प्रादेशिक भाषाएं कब से प्रयोग में लायी जाने लगेंगी;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस के लिये कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित नहीं कर सकती; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री झनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (ग). माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय सम्भवतः राज्यों द्वारा अपने सरकारी कामकाज में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के प्रयोग की जानकारी प्राप्त करना है। इस बारे में स्थिति इस प्रकार है कि राज्य सरकारें संविधान के अनुच्छेद 345 के अनुसार अपनी राजभाषा चुनने में सक्षम है। अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस विषय में कोई सीमा निर्धारण करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Adivasi Members of Sarvodaya Adivasi Mith Utpadak Sahakari Sangh

1343. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 150 adivasi members of Sarvodaya Adivasi Mith Utpadak Sahakari Sangh are rendered idle by a stay order issued by the Union Ministry of Industry in October, 1978 preventing the salt commissioner from assigning the salt pans to the Sangh, though all the requirements and formalties were complied with;

(b) whether it is a fact that the stay order has been granted for the benefit of a newly formed cooperative society which did not exist at the time of the tender;

(c) whether Government are aware of the news report appearing in Free Press Bombay regarding reported salt pans muddied by dirty politics and the reported demand by Mr. Ratansingh Rajda, M.P. for a thorough probe into the whole affair;

(d) if so, full facts of the matter; and

(e) details of action taken/proposed by Government in the light of the representation received by Government against the stay order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (e). The Sarvodaya Adivasi Mith Utpadak Sahakari Sangh held lease of the Government Salt Works of Juna and Shankhai at Bassein, District Thana in the Bombay Salt Region upto 30-9-1978. Public tenders for the lease of these salt works beyond 30-9-1978 were invited by the Salt Department. The highest tender was offered by a private party, but in view of the Government's policy of giving preference to cooperatives, Sarvodaya Adivasi Mith Utpadak Sahakari Sangh was permitted to enhance its bid upto the highest tendered amount. Before the lease agreement could be executed, orders were issued to the Salt Commissioner to defer further action in order to make enquiries into certain allegations made against Sarvodaya Adivasi Mith Utpadak Sahakari Sangh, amongst others by a newly formed cooperative society called Shramik Mith Utpadak Audyogic Sahakari Sangh, which

claimed lease of the salt works in question. As nothing adverse was found in the functioning of the Sarvodaya Adivasi Mith Utpadak Sahakari Sangh, the proposal of the Salt Department for granting lease in favour of Sarvodaya Adivasi Mith Utpadak Sahakari Sangh was approved and orders issued to Salt Department on 23-1-1979 for completing the lease formalities.

In compliance with the above orders the Salt Works of Juna and Shankhai have been handed over to Sarvodaya Adivasi Mith Utpadak Sahakari Sangh.

The news/report which appeared in the *Free Press Journal* of 28-1-1979 has been brought to the notice of Government. No dirty politics was, however, involved in the matter, Shri Ratansingh Rajda, M.P. was informed of the decision of the Government on 29-1-1979.

Report of Amnesty International Mission

1344. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken into consideration the report of the Amnesty International Mission that visited the country recently; and

(b) if so, please lay a statement showing the recommendations and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

In the preface to Report of the Amnesty International, the following points have been again mentioned, taking into account the note forwarded to the Amnesty International:—

(a) Removal of the provisions enabling preventive detention from the Constitution and revocation of the preventive detention laws at present existing in the States of Andhra Pradesh Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Release of undertrial political prisoners from Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Implementation of specific steps for prevention of police brutality and torture.

(d) Investigations by impartial Inquiry Commissions into cases of alleged killings of political prisoners by the police.

(e) The total abolition of the death penalty.

2. The position regarding these points is as under:—

(a) In the totality of circumstances obtaining in the country, the Government do not consider it necessary to amend the Constitution for deleting provisions therein in regard to preventive detention.

(b) According to the information received from the Andhra Pradesh Government, there were 15 undertrial Naxalites in jails on 1-1-1979.

The Naxalite prisoners in jails have been charged with committing heinous offences like murders, dacoities, etc. and the cases against them are *sub judice*. The penal laws in force in the country do not make any distinction between crimes committed by persons on account of their political motivations or ideologies and other crimes. The Central Government is anxious that State Governments take appropriate steps for expeditious disposal of these cases in courts.

(c) and (d). Indian laws provide adequate safeguards against police brutality and torture.

The terms of reference of the National Police Commission, *inter alia*, are—

Inquire into the system of investigation and prosecution, the reasons for delay and failure; the use of improper methods, and the extent of their prevalence; and suggest how the system may be modified or changed, and made efficient, scientific and consistent with human dignity; and how the related laws may be suitably amended.

Recommended measures and institutional arrangements:

(i) to prevent misuse of the Police by administrative or executive instructions, political or other pressure, or oral orders of any type, which are contrary to law;

(ii) for the quick and impartial inquiry of public complaints made against the police about any misuse of police powers.

Government would prefer to await the recommendations of the National Police Commission.

(e) Under the I.P.C. (Amendment) Bill 1972, as passed in the Rajya Sabha, the normal punishment for murder will be imprisonment for life but in exceptional circumstances, death sentence can be awarded. The Bill is now pending consideration in the Lok Sabha.

Orgy of Rape and Violence on Adivasis in Bihar Village

1345. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:
SHRI A. K. ROY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled 'Orgy of Rape and Violence on Adivasis' published in the *Blitz* dated the 27th January, 1979;

(b) whether enquiry into the rape and beating of Adivasis by the landlords in collusion with the CRP Jawans, on the 27th December, 1978 in some villages of Santhal Pargana of Bihar has been ordered; and

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry and action taken against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter has been raised in the Bihar State Assembly, and in pursuance of an assurance given by the Chief Minister, the incident was enquired into by the Commissioner and the DIG Bhagalpur Division on the 4th January, 1979 along with four members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly.

(c) The enquiry revealed that there was no evidence of molestation or rape of any Adivasi women as alleged. The member who had raised the issue in the State Assembly had also accompanied the Inquiry Party, and he submitted his own report stating that the allegation of rape is baseless, fake and politically motivated.

लघु उद्योगों के लिए प्रोत्साहन, ऋण तथा वस्तुओं का आरक्षण

1346. श्री राजकेशर सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देशभर में विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना तथा उन के विकास के लिये सरकार किस प्रकार प्रोत्साहन दे रही है ;

(ख) वाणिज्य बैंकों तथा अन्य बैंकों से इन उद्योगों को किन शर्तों पर ऋण दिये जाते हैं तथा कितना ऋण दिया गया है; और

(ग) लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों में उत्पादन के लिये आरक्षित 500 वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :(क) और (ख). देश भर में विशेषतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना करने तथा उनका विकास करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा अनेक प्रोत्साहन दिये गये हैं । कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रोत्साहन इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) केवल लघु क्षेत्र में ही विकास करने हेतु 807 विशिष्ट औद्योगिक उत्पाद आरक्षित कर दिये गये हैं ।

(2) अभी तक 253 जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है । आशा की जाती है कि लघु उद्यमियों को जिस प्रकार की सहायता एवं समर्थन चाहिये उस के लिये ये केन्द्र विशद कार्यक्रम बनायेंगे ।

(3) इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बैंक आफ इन्डिया (आई. डी. बी. आई.) ने लघु क्षेत्र की दीर्घावधि ऋणों की आवश्यकताओं पर विचार करने हेतु अलग से एक स्कन्ध की स्थापना की है । पुनर्वित्तीयन व्यवस्था को आई. डी. बी. आई. द्वारा उदार बना दिया गया है तथा उसे विकेन्द्रीकृत कर दिया गया है ।

(4) रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने लघु ग्राम तथा कुटीर उद्योगों के लिये ऋण सहायता कार्यक्रम को उदार बनाने हेतु वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को अनुदेश जारी कर दिये हैं । 25000 रुपये तक के मियादी ऋणों तथा कार्यकारी पूंजी को एक सामाजिक (कम्पोजिट) ऋण माना गया है तथा मुहलत एवं ऋण वापिसी की अवधि को लम्बा कर दिया गया है ।

(5) जो लघु औद्योगिक एकक बैंकों से उधार की सुविधायें प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ हैं उन्हें ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम जिसका विलयन अब जिला उद्योग केन्द्र (डी. आई. सी.) कार्यक्रम में कर दिया गया है, के अन्तर्गत रियायती शर्तों पर ऋण सहायता देने की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है ।

(6) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टाइनी एककों की सहायता करने के लिये प्रारम्भिक/सीमान्त धनराशि देने की एक योजना चल रही है ।

(7) लघु एककों को एक विशिष्ट सीमा तक उत्पादन शुल्क में छूट दे दी गई है ।

अनुसूचित बैंकों द्वारा लघु उद्योगों को दी गई कुल अग्रिम जमा राशि की प्रगति निम्न तालिका में दिखाई गई है :—

के अंतिम शुक्रवार को	एककों की संख्या	स्वीकृति ऋण सीमा (करोड़ रुपयों में)	बकाया ऋण राशि (करोड़ रुपयों में)
मार्च, 1975	2,33,104	1,566,8	1,040.4
मार्च, 1976	2,78,188	1,739·90	1,153·21
मार्च 1977	4,26,302	2,044.42	1,406·94
*मार्च 1978	4,99,794	2,302.26	1,702.58

*आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

(ग) लघु क्षेत्र में उत्पादन हेतु 807 वस्तुएं आरक्षित कर दी गई हैं ।

सभा पटल पर एक सूची रखी जा चुकी है ।

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आर्थिक विकास के लिए अध्ययन दल

1347. श्री सुनाथ आहूजा :
श्री अजन सिंह ठाकुर :
डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय :
श्री डी० जमात :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आर्थिक विकास की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए एक अध्ययन दल की नियुक्ति की है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनिल लाल मण्डल) : (क) तथा (ख). मध्यम अवधि योजना 1978—80 के दौरान गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में जनजातीय विकास सम्बन्धी एक कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया गया था । इस कार्यकारी दल के विचारार्थ विषय इस प्रकार थे —

(क) आदिवासियों के संरक्षण तथा उनके शोषण को समाप्त करने के लिए किये गये उपायों की समीक्षा करना तथा विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा उन उपायों का कार्यान्वित किया जाना ;

(ख) राज्यों तथा केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों द्वारा शुरू किए गए जनजातीय विकास कार्यक्रमों का पुनरीक्षण करना ;

(ग) अगले पाँच वर्षों में संरक्षण तथा विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों के प्रति दृष्टिकोण, नीति तथा प्राथमिकताओं के बारे में सलाह देना ;

(घ) ठोस प्रस्ताव तैयार करना और जनजातीय विकास कार्यक्रमों को चरणबद्ध बनाने के लिए वित्तीय तथा अन्य आवश्यकताओं का सुझाव देना ;

(ङ) राज्यों तथा केन्द्र में कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रशासनिक प्रबन्धों का पुनरीक्षण करना तथा उनके सुधार के लिये उपायों को सुझाना। इस दल ने (i) कार्यान्वयन (ii) न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं (ii) कृषि तथा सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों (iv) ऋण तथा विपणन (v) सामाजिक सेवाओं (vi) उद्योगों तथा सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों और (vii) अवस्थापनीय विकास से सम्बन्धित पहलूओं पर गहराई से विचार करने के लिये सात अध्ययन ट्रीमें गठित की थीं।

Financial crisis in National Industrial Development Corporation

1348. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:
SHRI K. LAKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Industrial Development Corporation is facing a financial crisis due to reported utter failure of management and the reported corruption and irregularities;

(b) if so, details of the complaints received by Government regarding functioning of this undertaking;

(c) the details of steps taken to investigate the complaints results of the investigation and the action taken/proposed for restructuring of this organisation; and

(d) whether Government would consider a proposal to set up a High Level Enquiry into the functioning of this organisation and suggest suitable measures to improve its functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b): The NIDC has been experiencing some financial difficulties on account of the outstandings against clients amounting to Rs. 84.76 lakhs as on 31st January, 1979. The Employees Union submitted certain representations regarding the financial constraints being faced by the Corporation. The position regarding the outstandings was considered by the Board of Directors at its meetings held on 18th November, 1978, and 17th January, 1979 and the Corporation is following up the matter with its clients for the expeditious recovery of the outstanding dues.

(c) and (d). No proposal for restructuring of the Corporation is at present under consideration. However, it has been decided to undertake an independent assessment of the financial affairs of the Corporation immediately.

Forest based Industry for manufacture of Veneer

1349. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have approached the Union Government to process the plan of a forest-based industry for manufacture of veneer;

(b) if so, what are its details regarding cost and capacity; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A letter of intent has been issued by the establishment to a Joint Sector Unit in Tehsil Jeypore, Koraput, Orissa, for the manufacture of core Veneer Board. The State Industries Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa (IPICOL) is one of the promoters of the Project.

(b) The investment in the project as indicated in the application is Rs. 502 lakhs. The capacity approved is 18,000 cubic meters of core veneer (veneered particle board) per annum.

(c) The setting up of the project would take about 18 to 24 months from the date of clearance of the application for import of capital goods.

Alleged Corruption in Appointment of Personnel in Hindustan Paper Factory, Kottayam

1350. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the construction of the Hindustan Paper Factory at Kottayam;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints of corruption in the appointment of personnel to various posts in this factory; and

(c) if so, the nature of complaints and action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The construction of Kerala Newsprint Factory of M/s. Hindustan Paper Corporation is in an advanced stage and the factory is expected to be commissioned by the third quarter of 1979.

(b) No specific complaint alleging corruption in the appointment of personnel to various posts in this factory has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Funds for Economically Backward States

1351. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the recent NDC meeting some Chief Ministers demanded that a sum of Rs. 6000 crores be set apart from the allotment for Centrally sponsored schemes for the development of economically backward States;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government;

(c) whether Government are trying to evolve a new formula for the devolution of finance to help the backward States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). The NDC in its meeting held on February 24 and 25, 1979 decided that certain modifications be made in the Centrally sponsored schemes. This is expected to release approximately Rs. 2000 crores over the next four years for distribution among the States as additional Central assistance.

(c) and (d). The NDC decided that of the total Central assistance available for State Plans for the next four years, Rs. 1800 crores should be reserved for special category States, Rs. 600 crores for special problems of States and Rs. 4200 crores distributed among the 14 non-special category States on the basis of the various/criteria laid down in the Gadgil formula, except the one relating to special problems. The additional Central assistance of approximately Rs. 2000 crores, which would be available over the next four years as a result of modifications in the Centrally sponsored schemes, will be distributed among the 14 non-special category States on the basis of income adjusted total population of each State (IATP), i.e. the inverse of per capita State income multiplied by population. Besides, additional Central assistance is being given for hill and tribal areas and the programme of the North-Eastern Council.

बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों को लाइसेंस जारी करना

1353. **श्री राज नारायण :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान लघु तथा भारी उद्योगों के लिए कितने लाइसेंस जारी किये गये ; और

(ख) उन औद्योगिक गृहों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें लघु तथा भारी उद्योगों के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किये गये थे ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) गत वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कुल 426 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किये गये । इनमें से 65 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस एकाधिकार प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार व्यवहार (एम० आर० टी० पी०) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत कम्पनियों को जारी किये गये थे।

(ख) पार्टी का नाम, उत्पादन की वस्तु, क्षमता, एकक का स्थापना स्थल आदि सहित औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के ब्यौरे "वीकली बुलेटिन ऑफ इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसेज, एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसेज एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीयल लाइसेंसेज" में तथा भारतीय नियोजन केन्द्र द्वारा प्रकाशित "मंथली न्यूज- लैटर" के परिशिष्ट में प्रकाशित होते हैं। इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

Production of Cement in Private Sectors

1355. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) total installed capacity and actual production of cement in the country, year-wise, from 1976 to 1978;

(b) share of public and private sectors in this total;

(c) who are the producers of cement in the private sector and installed capacity and actual production by each private sector industrial house as in 1978; and

(d) what will be the position at the end of the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The total installed capacity and actual production of cement in the country year-wise and sector-wise from 1976 are as follow:—

(in lakh tonnes.)

	1976		1977		1978	
	Capacity	Production*	Capacity	Production*	Capacity	Production*
Public Sector . . .	24·87	19·49	24·87	19·01	24·87	20·07
Private Sector . . .	188·42	166·65	190·52	171·76	195·45	175·16
	213·29	186·14	215·39	190·77	220·32	195·23

*The above figures do not include White Cement and production of Mini Cement Plant at Wuyan

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3398/79].

(d) It is expected that the total capacity at the end of Sixth Plan period would be about 42 million tonnes.

Defective Planning

1356. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government have criticised India's Planning; and

(b) if so, details in this regard and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government have generally endorsed the Draft Plan strategy emphasising rural development, employment generation, minimum needs, distributive justice and self-reliance. They had sent to the Planning Commission a memorandum containing their views on Plan priorities. This memorandum has been discussed in detail by the Planning Commission with the State Government (Chief Minister and Finance Minister) in a special meeting. The West Bengal Government's position on various issues would be kept in view in revising the Draft Plan.

Setting up a National Committee to Review the Plan Programmes

1357. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national committee on the development of backward areas has been set up by the Planning Commission to review the working of various plan programmes;

(b) if so, what are the other objects of the proposed committee; and

(c) by what time the report is likely to be submitted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). A National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas has been constituted with the following terms of reference:—

1. To examine the validity of the various concepts of backwardness underlying the definitions in use for present policy purposes and recommend the criteria by which backward areas should be identified.

2. To review the working of:

(a) Existing plans for dealing with the general developmental problems of backward areas like Tribal sub-plans, Plans for Hill Areas etc., and

(b) Existing schemes for stimulating industrial development in backward areas such the schemes for concessional finance, investment subsidy, transport subsidy, sales tax concessions, etc. similar schemes in the agricultural and allied fields like DPAP, and general measures for tackling the problems of poverty and unemployment with a view to find out their efficacy in the removal of backwardness; and

3. To recommend and appropriate strategy or strategies for effectively tackling the problem of backward areas, classified, if necessary according to areas, causes for prescribed remedies.

(c) The present terms of the Committee ends on 31st December, 1979. The Committee will submit Interim Reports on various issues as and when the relevant part of its work is completed.

Boundary disputes between States

1358. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that boundary disputes between States still exist in the country;

(b) whether the States have resorted to violence to settle these issues;

(c) if so, how many States have disputed between them; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to solve them peacefully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (c). There have been suggestions for readjustment of boundaries between:

(i) Maharashtra and Karnataka;

(ii) Karnataka and Kerala;

(iii) Assam and Nagaland; and

(iv) Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

There has also been resistance to such suggestions. It is these matters which are loosely described as boundary disputes.

(b) No, Sir.

(d) As already stated in this House, Government are of the view that such matters can be satisfactorily resolved only on the basis of the willing cooperation and consensus among the State Governments concerned. As such, it is for them to work out mutually acceptable solutions through discussions. The Central Government if approached for any assistance, would be glade to extend it.

Discussion on Law and Order in country with Chief Ministers

1359. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the law and order situation in the country was discussed with the State Chief Ministers at their conference held in New Delhi in January, 1979;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether any assistance has been provided to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). A Conference of Chief Ministers and Leaders of Opposition Parties in Parliament was held on the 17th December, 1978 (and not in January, 1979) to specifically discuss the following matters:—

(a) Communal harmony and amity;

(b) Eradication of untouchability;

(c) Incidents of violence against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(d) National Integration Council and its recommendations.

It was decided that a small committee should be constituted to evolve a code of conduct for all political parties, to go through the reports of the various Commissions of Inquiry into communal disturbances appointed by the Government in the past and examine the recommendations made by the National Integration Council. The Committee has since been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Jagjivan Ram, Deputy Prime Minister (Defence).

दिल्ली में औद्योगिक केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना

1360. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली लघु उद्योग विकास निगम ने 1977 और 1978 में दिल्ली में कितने औद्योगिक केन्द्र कहां-कहां स्थापित किये हैं;

(ख) इन औद्योगिक केन्द्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के मामले में कितने लोगों की सहायता की है; और

(ब) इन उद्योगों के परिणामस्वरूप कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिला है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :(क) दिल्ली लघु उद्योग विकास निगम लिमिटेड ने निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर वर्ष 1977 में 6 तथा वर्ष 1978 में 14 औद्योगिक समुदाय कार्य केन्द्र स्थापित किये थे :—

वर्ष	स्थापना-स्थल
1977	1. जहांगीरपुरी (फेज 1)
	2. मंगोलपुरी (फेज 1)
	3. ख्याला
	4. कालकाजी
	5. सुलतानपुरी (फेज 1)
	6. खिचड़ीपुर
1978	1. सीमापुरी
	2. न्यू सीमापुरी
	3. नांगलोई (फेज 4)
	4. शकरपुर
	5. हस्तल
	6. गोकुलपुरी
	7. नारायणी
	8. दक्षिणपुरी (एक्सटेन्शन)
	9. मंगोलपुरी (फेज 2)
	10. सुलतानपुरी (फेज 3)
	11. सुलतानपुरी (फेज 2)
	12. मंगोलपुरी (फेज 3)
	13. जहांगीरपुरी (फेज 2)
	14. नन्द नगरी (फेज 2)

(ख) और (ग). यह सूचित किया गया है कि सात केन्द्रों द्वारा 268 व्यक्तियों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है तथा 1104 व्यक्तियों को प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार व 813 व्यक्तियों को अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान किये गये हैं।

अन्य केन्द्रों में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम व सर्वेक्षण कार्य चल रहा है। यह आशा की जाती है कि आगामी दो महीनों में पुनर्वास बस्तियों के स्थानीय निवासियों को इन कार्य केन्द्रों (वर्क सेन्टर्स) में स्थान आवंटित कर दिए जाएंगे।

Loss in Public Undertakings

1362. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance by the public undertakings under the Ministry of Industry has deteriorated during 1977-78 as compared to 1976-77; and

(b) if so, the loss incurred by these undertakings during 1977-78 and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3399/79].

Redefining the Criteria for determining Productive Capacity

1363. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently redefined the criteria for determining the productive capacity of an industrial undertaking for the purpose of endorsing it on its registration certificates; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the main objectives of redefining the new criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Government have spelt out the criteria to be followed while endorsing productive capacity on the Registration Certificates issued under Section 10 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Copies of the Press Note dated 3rd and 5th January, 1979 which contain the details in this regard are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4000/79].

Payment by I.T.C. to its Parent Companies

1364. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government are aware that ITC has paid Rs. 4.9 crores (in form of shares) to its parent companies for the use of Foreign Trade Mark?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): No, Sir. No amount was allowed to be remitted by I.T.C. to its principals specifically for use of Trade Marks.

Operating of Foreign owned Trade Marks in the Consumer Industries

1365. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some of the foreign owned Trade Marks are operating in the consumer industries like Max Factor, Colgate etc.; and

(b) if so, what is Government's policy on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Use of foreign owned trade marks is regulated by the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. While approving new foreign collaborations proposals, a condition is imposed that foreign brand names will not ordinarily be allowed for use on the products for internal sale.

Permission for Sale of Foreign Soft Drink

1366. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to permit any foreign soft drinks to be sold in India; and

(b) whether Government can prevent a foreign soft drink to be made in India under licence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) This will be governed by the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

1367. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए सरकार अथवा निजी उद्योगपति वहां बड़े कारखाने स्थापित कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उसके परिणामस्वरूप पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को कितना लाभ होगा ;

(ग) उन उद्योगों में उत्पादन कब आरम्भ होगा जिन्हें आशय-पत्र दिए गए हैं ; और

(घ) उनमें से प्रत्येक उद्योग की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और उनमें कितने स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों जिसमें आठ जिले आते हैं अर्थात् अलमोड़ा, पिथोरागढ़, देहरादून, गढ़वाल, चमोली, नैनीताल, टेहरी गढ़वाल एवं उत्तर काशी के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार ने 1978-83 की प्रारूप योजना तथा 1979-80 की वार्षिक योजना में यह बताया है कि केवल इस क्षेत्र के विकास के कई निगम स्थापित किये गये हैं। कुछ निगम ये हैं : कुमायूं विकास निगम, गढ़वाल विकास निगम, राज्य एग्रो-इण्डस्ट्रियल निगम, राज्य खनिज विकास निगम। इनके अलावा यू० पी० एस० आई० डी० सी०, पी० आई० सी० यू० पी०, राज्य सीमेण्ट निगम (उ० प्र०) जैसे राज्य निगमों में इस क्षेत्र में परियोजनाएं स्थापित की हैं ।

कुमायूं विकास निगम ने निम्नलिखित एक स्थापित किये हैं जिसमें उत्पादन होना शुरू हो गया है :—

1. ट्रांसफोर्मर्स लि०, बगलगोधाम, एक्यूमिनियम कंडक्टर्स बनाने के लिए ।

2. टेलीट्रानिक्स लि० भीमताल, टेलीविजन के उत्पादन के अलावा इस एकक ने बैटरी इलीमीनेटर्स का उत्पादन करना भी शुरू कर दिया है।

3. सीमेण्ट-कांक्रीट ब्रिक्स यूनिट, भूजन

4. राल तथा तारपीन एकक, चम्पावत

5. कांटेदार तार का एकक, काठगोदाम

6. पालीथीन बैग्स यूनिट, काठगोदाम

7. प्लास्टिक कैप्स यूनिट, काठगोदाम (जोना इकट्ठा करने के लिए)

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, निगम मिनरल पाउडर एकक (बागेश्वर में, क्रेगनेसिट्स से मगनेशियम निकालने के लिए एकक तथा काठगोदाम में एकीकृत लकड़ी का काम (वुड वर्क) एकक स्थापित कर रहा है।

गढ़वाल विकास निगम ने निम्नलिखित एकक स्थापित किये हैं :—

1. एकीकृत वुड वूल एकक, गवाना

2. वुड वूल एकक, मुनि-की-रेती

3. पैट्रोल पम्प, गोपेश्वर

4. राल-तारपीन तथा वारनिश एकक-तिलवाड़ा।

उत्तर प्रदेश औद्योगिक निगम ने फल परिरक्षण कारखाना, कोसी, फल परिष्करण (फ्रूट प्रोसेसिंग) कारखाना, कोटद्वारा, कर्णप्रयाग तथा भुवाली में पैकिंग के लिए पेटियां बनाने वाला कारखाना, शहद इकट्ठा करना तथा विपणन एकक, हल्द्वानी तथा पोदीने का सत बनाने वाला कारखाना (पेन्थाल फैक्ट्री) धर्मकुण्डा में स्थापित किये हैं।

सीमेण्ट कारखानों (पिथोरागढ़ तथा बारूवाला में) के लिए योजनायें राज्य सीमेण्ट निगम के विचाराधीन है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम घोरखाल, नैनीताल में एक घड़ी कारखाना भी स्थापित कर रहा है।

खनिज विकास निगम ने निम्नलिखित कार्य शुरू कर दिये हैं :—

(1) अम्बीख ार, मैसूरी में चूने के पत्थर तथा लैंगभरमेर की खानों से निकालना

(2) फैसिबिलिटी कार्यान्वित परियोजना कुरुकुलगांव, देहरादून।

राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन अन्य कुछ योजनाएं इस प्रकार हैं :—

(क) पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में इलैक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योगों का विकास ;

(ख) गढ़वाल मंडल में घड़ी एकक,

(ग) एक छोटा कागज संयंत्र,

(घ) आयुर्वेदिक तथा भेषजीय उद्योग।

उद्योग विकास तथा विनियमन अधिनियम 1951 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के जिलों में औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित करने के लिए वर्ष 1977 तथा 1978 में 7 आशय पत्र तथा 9 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्रदान किये हैं। चूंकि औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के स्थापित होने में आम तौर पर लगभग 3 से 4 वर्ष लगते है अतः इन क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए गत 2 वर्षों में जारी किये गये आशय पत्रों तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के आधार पर इस समय उत्पादन की संभावित तारीख, कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिला और अन्य लाभ आदि के बारे में बताना संभव नहीं है।

आशय पत्रों तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का ब्यौरा जिसमें पार्टी का नाम, तैयार की जाने वाली वस्तु क्षमता, परियोजना का स्थापना स्थल आदि शामिल होते हैं, बीकली बुलेटिन आफ इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसेज, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसेज तथा एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंस और भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र द्वारा प्रकाशित किये जाने वाले 'मंथली न्यूज लैटर' के परिशिष्ट में प्रकाशित किया जाता है। इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

विभागीय पदोन्नति के लिये सेवाकाल में कमी किया जाना

1368. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से कुछ प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें यह सिफारिश की गई है कि विभागीय पदोन्नति के लिए सेवाकाल कम किया जाना चाहिये।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या प्रशासन को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, सरकार का विचार पदोन्नति के नियम शिथिल करने के बजाय उन्हें अधिक कठोर बनाने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० वी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख): पदोन्नतियों के प्रयोजनों के लिए निर्धारित अर्हक सेवा की अवधि को सामान्य

रूप से कम किए जाने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय को अन्य मंत्रालयों से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। फिर भी, कभी कभी यदि किसी विशिष्ट सेवा अथवा ग्रेड में उच्चतर पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए निर्धारित अर्हक सेवा रखने वाले उम्मीदवार पर्याप्त संख्या में उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं तो प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय ऐसी कठिनाइयों पर पार पाने के लिए अर्हक सेवा की शर्तों में ढील देने की मांग करते हैं। इन प्रस्तावों पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से उनके अलग-अलग गुणावगुणों के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

(ग) पदोन्नतियों के लिए पात्रता के मानदण्डों को शिथिल करने का कोई सामान्य प्रस्ताव नहीं है। पदोन्नति के लिए नियमों को सामान्यतः अधिक कड़ा बनाना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है।

Reduction in imports of Pectin

1370. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent findings of the B.A.R.C. may help the country reduce its imports of pectin;

(b) if so, what are the details by which the imports of pectin could be reduced;

(c) whether alternative method has been found out; and

(d) to what extent foreign exchange will be saved?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). Mango peel has been found to be a possible source for obtaining good grade pectin. The possibility of obtaining pectin from other tropical fruits is also being explored. Since most of the country's pectin requirement is now imported, the utilisation of other alternative indigenous sources would lead to saving of foreign exchange.

French Aid for Automobile Industry

1371. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that France had offered to convert a part of its unutilised aid for modernisation of the automobile Industry;

(b) if so, whether this matter was discussed with the French Foreign Trade Minister's visit to India in January, 1979;

(c) if so, what is the outcome of the discussion;

(d) whether any final decision has been taken; and

(e) whether Government are considering to improve the availability of commercial vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (e). Following the Indo-French Committee meeting which was held in December 1978 in the Ministry of Commerce when the French Minister of Foreign Trade visited India, a French Economic Delegation visited India in February 1979 with a view to identifying areas of economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries. One area identified related to the upgradation and development of the automotive industry including augmentation of the manufacture of commercial vehicles. The representatives of the delegation stated that they would be sending proposals to the Government of India based on their studies. These proposals would be considered by the Government when received.

Several steps are under implementation for improving the manufacture and availability of commercial vehicles in the country.

Interim Report of Minorities Commission

1372. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minorities Commission has submitted any interim report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Minorities Commission has submitted reports on AMU (Amendment) Bill, 1978, communal riots in Pernambut and communal disturbances in Aligarh.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

1. The report of the Minorities Commission on Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill alongwith the memorandum of action taken thereon will be laid on the Table of the House during the current session.

2. The Minorities Commission had submitted its report on Pernambut Riots to the Tamil Nadu Government, whose comments have been received by the Commission and are under their examination.

3. A statement on the recommendations of the Minorities Commission on Aligarh Riots and action taken/comments thereon was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 336 answered on 21st Feb., 1979.

Collaboration between Indian Tobacco Company with Sheraton Hotel of U.S.A.

1373. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any collaboration between Indian Tobacco Company with Sheraton Hotel of the USA in respect of its hotels in Delhi, Madras and Agra;

(b) what was the opinion, if any, of the Ministry of Civil Aviation & Tourism; and

(c) the reasons why the collaboration has been approved and the total investment by each of the collaborators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). A proposal from M/s. ITC Ltd., to enter into a marketing and reservation agreement in the field of hotel industry with M/s. Sheraton International Inc., USA was considered by the Foreign Investment Board on 2nd December, 1978. During the discussions in the meeting of the Foreign Investment Board, the representatives of the Administartive Ministry (Department of Tourism) expressed certain reservations in recommending the proposal on the ground that there is no need for such a collaboration keeping in view the present market position. The Board, however, felt that according to the current guidelines for collaboration in the hotel industry, foreign collaboration is permissible and that a number of such collaborations have been approved in the past and that M/s. ITC Ltd. should not be put in a disadvantageous position compared to M/s. Oberios and TATAS who are having such foreign collaboration. In the light of such over all considerations, the proposal was recommended by the Foreign Investment Board on the basis of payment of 3 per cent of the net turnover in respect of Publicity and Reservation fee for existing hotels viz., Moghal, Maurya and Chola to the foreign collaborators and the duration of the agreement was specified upto 31st December, 1988. Government approved the proposal on these terms and an approval letter was issued to the Indian Company on 27th January, 1979.

Handicraft Board's Centre

1374. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handicraft board's centre for training at Bombay has not been functioning ever since it was set up;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) monthly rent of the premises and total amount spent for this centre during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The all India Handicrafts Board has no centre for training at Bombay. However, the Board has been giving grant to the Handicrafts Teachers Training College, which is a registered body, for imparting training in Handicrafts and it is functioning.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Development of Solar Energy

1375. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to develop solar energy particularly in the context of rural engineering, irrigation and cottage industry;

(b) whether import of know-how from abroad was under consideration; and

(c) if so, in what respects?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Utilisation of Solar Energy for a wide range of applications with special emphasis on its use in rural areas has been given high priority by Government. Organised Research and Development with significant financial inputs provided by the Department of Science and Technology have led to the successful prototype development of solar energy devices such as Solar Dryers for certain agricultural products; solar water and space heating systems for domestic and medium scale applications. solar energised desalination plant; solar photovoltaic cells and modules etc.

2. Studies have been initiated for assessing the techno-economic feasibility of solar drying of a variety of agricultural and food products as well as in Industry (particularly, yarn drying and in chemical process industries). A project for design and development of a Solar-powered Cold Storage Unit using absorption refrigeration is nearing completion. Laboratory scale R&D work has successfully resulted in the fabrication of Solar Silicon Photovoltaic Cells and panels for direct conversion of Solar Energy into electricity. Further R & D work is planned in this area, especially to make photovoltaic system cost-effective for application in rural areas (for community lighting, radio and TV, for drinking water supply and micro-irrigation). An experimental Solar Thermal Power Plant for generation of electricity has been installed jointly by BHEL and IIT (Madras) with technical cooperation from FRG. A project for design development and fabrication of a Solar-powered water pumping system is being undertaken by BHEL in collaboration with FRG. The programme of intensified R & D work in solar energy also covers laboratory, scale experiments for development of Polycrystalline Solar Cells, MOS Solar Cells, Selective Coatings and paints for Solar Collector systems etc.

3. Various programmes are underway to explore the utilisation of agricultural residues or biomass to pro-

vide renewable energy resources for the future; Solar energy is made use of through photosynthesis and the biological chain. Two international symposia were held recently on: (1) The Biological Applications of Solar Energy at Madurai; and (2) Marine Algas at Bhavnagar. The DST has constituted a National Steering Committee to examine, identify and formulate R & D programmes related to production of fuels from biomass. The Committee is looking into recommendations of these two international symposia and on research proposals related to microbial production of fuels from biomass. It is also studying proposals relating to the production and utilisation of energy crops of the country.

4. Countries with whom Agreements have been entered into for cooperation in R & D work in solar energy technology are: Australia, Cuba, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Mexico, Turkey, USA and USSR. The R & D areas identified for cooperation are: (i) small scale solar power generation for isolated rural communities; (ii) solar drying and refrigeration systems for agricultural products; (iii) technology development for solar collectors and (iv) field testing and demonstration of solar systems. The possibility of R & D cooperation with a number of Commonwealth countries e.g., Australia, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Fiji etc., with assistance from the Commonwealth Science Council is also being explored.

Review of cases of undertrials in Jails

1376. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of undertrials in the jails of various States and Centrally administered territories as on January 1, 1979; and

(b) whether the Home Ministry had suggested to the States to review cases in the light of Section 428 CrPC and 167 CrPC; if so, the outcome of the same as on the 15th February, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) A statement showing number of undertrials is attached.

(b) No, Sir. It is proposed to hold a Conference of Chief Secretaries to discuss the ways and means to reduce the number of undertrials.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/Uts.	No. of Undertrials.
1	2	3
		(As on 1-1-1979)
1.	Assam	3543
2.	Gujarat	1605
3.	Haryana	1586
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	448
5.	Karnataka	2568
6.	Kerala	1164
7.	Maharashtra	9069
8.	Orissa	4360

1	2	3
9.	Punjab	6412
10.	Rajasthan	2795
11.	Tamil Nadu	8309
12.	Uttar Pradesh	31056
13.	West Bengal	8444
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	..
15.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7
16.	Pondicherry	46
	As on 1-10-1978	
17.	Madhya Pradesh	6730
18.	Manipur	365
19.	Sikkim	46
20.	Tripura	218
21.	A & N Islands	42
22.	Chandigarh	398
23.	Delhi	1763
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	79
25.	Lakshadweep	..
	As on 1-9-1978	
26.	Andhra Pradesh	1938
27.	Bihar	20054
28.	Himachal Pradesh	187
29.	Meghalaya	219
30.	Nagaland	106
31.	Mizoram	236
	TOTAL	1,13,789

Meeting with Industrialists for greater representation of SC and ST

1377. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in December 1978, Union Ministry for Industry called meeting of prominent industrialists from the private sectors to discuss the question of greater representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes minorities communities in the private industries; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

राज्यों को परिपत्र हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में भेजा जाना

1378. **श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले सभी परिपत्र, पत्र आदि हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में भेजे जाते हैं और यदि हां, तो इसका क्या औचित्य है; और

(ख) क्या सभी परिपत्र, आदेश आदि दक्षिणी राज्यों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में भेजे जा रहे हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) में उल्लिखित कागजात, जिनमें परिपत्र व सामान्य आदेश भी शामिल हैं, समस्त राज्यों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों ही भाषाओं में जारी किये जाने चाहिएं। लेकिन केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति के अनुमोदन से हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित कार्यालयों को ऐसे सामान्य आदेश केवल हिन्दी में जारी करने की छूट दी गई है।

जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को पत्र भेजने का प्रश्न है, राजभाषा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार ये पत्र हिन्दी में जारी किए जाने चाहिये, लेकिन यदि किसी विशेष कारण से उन्हें हिन्दी में भेजा जाना सम्भव न हो तो अंग्रेजी पत्र के साथ हिन्दी अनुवाद भी भेजना चाहिये।

Price of Cotton Cloth

1379. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of cotton cloth the increased inspite of Government assurance that the extra excise levy which was imposed after removal of objection of the controlled cloth; and

(b) what is the increase in the price of cloth during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A nominal increase in the price of cotton cloth during October 1978—January 1979 has been noticed. The monthly index of cotton cloth prices (base 1970-71) has moved up from 183.4 in September 1978 to 185.2 in January 1979. One cannot, however, predicate a direct linkage between the excise levy and this marginal increase, since there can be many other contributory factors arising out of input costs.

(b) Increase in price of cotton cloth in 1978 over 1977 was of the order of 3.6 per cent.

Setting up of a Heavy Industry in Rayalseema

1380. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any proposal to set up a heavy industry in Rayalseema; and

(b) if so, when will it be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Closure of Textile Mills in Gujarat

1381. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that textile mills, chemical, brick and engineering and foundry units are facing closure on account of acute shortage of coal supplies to the Gujarat State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the textile mills and power houses which once enjoyed stocks of coal up to 10 days are now down to two days' stocks;

(c) whether it is a fact that between January 1st and 5th, a textile

mill in Ahmedabad had been allotted a single wagon of coal;

(d) if so, number of wagons of different quantities of coal supplied to the State during current year and as against the quotas allotted to it; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to enable these units to maintain buffer stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Quite a few industrial units in Gujarat are experiencing shortage of coal and representations have been received from the affected units. Textile Mills in Ahmedabad on an average had steam coal equvalent to 1½ days and slack coal for four to five days' consumption as on 17-2-1979. Information in respect of mills in other parts of Gujarat State is not readily available.

(c) No such complaint has been received from any Textile Mill of Ahmedabad.

(d) The No. of wagons allotted for movement of Hard Coke and Soft Coke in January, 1979 was as follows:-

	Hard Coke	Soft Coke
January '79	744	315

The exact information in respect of movement of other types of coal is not readily available.

(e) A number of steps have been taken to step up loading of coal from CIC and Pench Valley which feed industries in Gujarat and average daily loading of coal has gone up substantially in February, 1979 as compared to earlier months of the current financial year.

National Textile Corporation, Gujarat

1382. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Textile Corporation, Gujarat is facing a very serious situation on account of the non-availability of coal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it was allotted 378 wagons of coal 55 tonnes each month but the actual receipt was hardly 47 tonnes;

(c) whether Government are aware that it did not get a single wagon of coal during the first ten days of January; and

(d) if so, reasons for the same and steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation as the NTC finds it embarrassing about the railway claiming plenty of wagons available and the coal authorities also making similar claim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMABI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). Discussions have been held by Minister of Industry with the Railway Board and the Deptt. of Coal in which efforts were urged to increase the number of wagons for the textile industry. The Minister of Industry has also writen to the Minister of Railways in this regard.

Per capita Income

1383. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the States which are below the national average of per capita income;

(b) the States which have achieved success in maintaining the national population growth rate and in fact have come below it;

(c) the States which are below the national average of per capita revenue surplus; and

(d) how the planning Commission is going to distribute the financial resources among these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) In 1975-76, the latest year for which estimates of

State income on comparable basis are available, the following twelve states had per capita income below the national average:

Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Assam, Tripura, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur and Nagaland.

(b) In 1976 the latest year for which information is available, population growth rate in the following twelve States was below the national average: Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Assam, Maharashtra Meghalaya Manipur, Rajasthan, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) According to Seventh Finance Commission's assessment, the per capita revenue surplus for the five years 1979-84 is nil or below the national average for the following 16 States:

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(d) In the meeting of the National Development Council held on 24th and 25th of February, 1979, it was decided that of the total Central assistance available for State plans for the next four years, Rs. 800 crores should be reserved for special category States, Rs. 600 crores for special problems of States and Rs. 4200 crores distributed among the 14 non-special category States, on the basis of the various criteria laid down in the Gadgil Formula, except the one relating to special problems. Besides, it was decided that an amount of Rs. 2000 crores to be released over the next four years by certain modifications in the Centrally sponsored schemes should be distributed among the 14 non special category States on the basis of income adjusted total population of each State (IATP), i.e. the inverse of per capita State income multiplied by population. Besides, additional Central assistance is being given for hill and tribal areas, programme of the North Eastern Council and externally-aided schemes.

Development of Small Scale Industries in West Bengal

1384. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are very much interested to encourage and develop small scale industries all around the country;

(b) if so, how some of the States like West Bengal have not shown any interest in the development of small scale industry for the last few years; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to re-organise the State Industry department for effective work and to encourage Small Scale Industries development specially in the field of Electronics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). All States including West Bengal have shown interest in the development of Small Scale Industries. Efforts are also being made to develop electronics industries in various States including West Bengal.

Progressive Development Plans and economic up-lift Scheme

1385. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) various progressive development plans and economic upliftment schemes taken up by Government to improve the economic conditions of the majority of our rural populations;

(b) whether Government are aware that percentage of people coming below the poverty lines is increasing day by day inspite of various welfare schemes; and

(c) if so, action suggested by the Government to improve the situation

and to decrease the percentage of people living below the poverty lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) to (c). The available estimates of poverty indicate that the percentage of people below the poverty line has been fluctuating. The latest Planning Commission estimate is that the percentage is now about 46 including rural & urban population. The principal objectives of the new phase of development lauched in 1978-79 are the removal of poverty, unemployment and under-employment in about a decade. The highest priority has been accorded to agriculture and allied sectors, irrigation, and village and cottage industries which have the greatest capacity to absord surplus labour. An expanded Minimum Needs Programme has also been provided for so that the living standards of the poor people can be directly supplemented by the provision of certain minimum basic amenities. All these programmes are designed primarily to benefit the rural areas where the majority of the poor live. It is expected that, as a result of the implementation of these programmes, the proportion of rural people below the proverty line will go down to below 40 per cent by 1982-83.

Merger of Chandigarh with Adjoining States

1386. SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision about the merger of Chandigarh with the adjoining States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The Government's decision in this regard was announced in the Press Communique on 29th January, 1970 and details thereof are well known

Pensions to Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners

1387. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ No. 520 on 30th August, 1978 regarding Andaman Cellular Jail and state:

(a) since when the demand made on behalf of ex-Andaman political Prisoner's Fraternity Circle, Calcutta as to enhancement of pensions to ex-Andaman political prisoners is under consideration of Government;

(b) what is the total number of such ex-Andaman political prisoners who are given the pension and the total annual amount thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken a decision on the demand made, mentioned in part (a) above and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Decision has already been taken to grant a uniform enhanced pension at the rate of Rs. 500/ per month w.e.f. 1.10.1978 to the living ex-Andaman Political Prisoners who are already in receipt of Central Pension. Enhanced pension has already been sanctioned in all the 187 cases. The additional expenditure on account of this enhancement is estimated at Rs. 7 lakhs per year.

लघु सीमेंट कारखानों में कम पूंजी निवेश, छूट और उनमें रोजगार की संभावनाएं

1388. श्री युवराज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लघु सीमेंट कारखानों की स्थापना में पूंजी निवेश कम होगा, उद्योग के विस्तार में सहायता मिलेगी और दूरस्थ पिछड़े पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा होंगे ;

(ख) क्या इस लघुइस्पात कारखानों को उत्पादन आरम्भ होने के पश्चात पांच वर्ष उत्पादन शुल्क में 50 प्रतिशत की छूट दी जाएगी और उसके परिणामस्वरूप उनको 32.50 रुपये का लाभ मिलेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन सीमेंट कारखानों की स्थापना कब की जाएगी तथा वे कहा-कहां स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अति लघु (मिन्नी) सीमेंट संयंत्रों को उत्पादन शुरू होने की तारीख से 5 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए उत्पादन शुल्क में 50 प्रतिशत तक राहत देने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पर सक्रिय रूप से सरकार विचार कर रही है । प्रत्येक मिन्नी सीमेंट संयंत्र का वास्तविक लाभ अलग-अलग होगा जो कई कारणों पर निर्भर करता है जिनमें उसका आकार, स्थापना स्थल, पत्थर खोदने की लागत, कच्चे माल तथा सीमेन्ट की परिवहन लागत, विद्युत् प्रभार आदि शामिल हैं ।

(ग) मिन्नी सीमेंट संयंत्र की सामान्य प्रारम्भिक अवधि लगभग 2 से 3 वर्ष होती है ।

Setting up of Trade Centre in M.P.

1389. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sponsored a scheme for Trade Centres to provide assistance to Small Scale Industries;

(b) from how many States proposals had come for the establishment of such Trade Centres within the prescribed time limit;

(c) whether Government have sanctioned any such Trade Centres and to which States;

(d) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh had given a proposal to establish a Trade Centre within the prescribed time limit and the reasons for delay in sanctioning this proposal; and

(e) whether approval for setting up Trade Centres in some other States which submitted their schemes even after Madhya Pradesh State has already been given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Till now, proposals for setting up Trade Centres have been received from 15 States and from the Union territories of Chandigarh and Delhi.

(c) Trade Centres have been approved for the States of Punjab, Bihar, Karnataka, Rajasthan, U.P., Gujarat, J&K. Orissa, A.P. and M.P. In addition, such Centres have also been approved one each for Union territories of Delhi and Chandigarh.

(d) and (e). Yes Sir. There was no delay as the selection of only a few Trade Centres was to be made and it is based on the development of small scale industries in the State, concentration of export-oriented small units, strategic importance of the place in Inter-regional and international trade and difficulties faced by the land-locked States in marketing their goods. The approval was not based on first-come first-served basis.

Unauthorised Powerlooms

1390. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several unauthorised powerlooms working from several years do not obtain the benefit of excise duty concessions as they do not get Tex-mark Permit;

(b) whether it is a fact that several Powerloom Associations like Daxin Maharashtra Powerloom Association of Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara and Sholapur Districts have represented to Government their grievances and requested authorization of cotton powerlooms which have been in existance for more than 5 to 7 years; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in the above matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There is no Excise Duty benefit for authorised/unauthorised powerlooms. Cotton Fabrics produced on powerlooms both authorised/unauthorised are subject to Excise Duty if they are processed.

(b) Yes, Sir. C

(c) Textile Policy Statement laid on the Table of the Parliament by M(I) on 7.8.78 envisages that the existing unauthorised powerlooms will be registered and regularised by the Government on payment of a deterrent duty. The modalities of this exercise are being discussed with the Ministry of Law.

Shortage of P.V.C. Resins faced by Cable Manufacturing Units

1391. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Miniter of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many small scale industries in Cable Manufacturing Units in Small Scale Sector are facing acute shortage of PVC Resins;

(b) whether the AISSCCA (All India Small Scale Cable and Conductors Association) has represented to the Government for fixing up the quota at reasonable prices for preventing shut-down of many small scale units;

(c) whether it is a fact that the manufacturers of PVC Resin supply this raw material in big quantities to medium and large scale industries and starve the small scale units; and

(d) what is the annual production from installed capacity of PVC Resins for the years 1976, 1977 and 1978 and what is the demand of this raw material for the above three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Representations have been received from Small Scale Cable Manufacturing Units and from the All India Small Scale Cable and Conductors Association (AISSCCA) regarding the short supply of PVS Resins. There is no control over the distribution of PVC. However, recognising the shortage in supply on account of inadequate indigenous production of PVC Resigns, the Government has adopted a liberal policy in regard to the import of PVC and placed the item under Open General Licence. All users of PVC can now obtain their requirements through O.G.L.

(d) The installed capacity in respect of all the five units manufacturing PVC Resin in the country is of the order of 79,400 tonnes per annum. The figures of production and demand of PVC Resign for 1976-77 and 1978 are as follows:

	Production	Demand
1976 . .	45,800 MT	65,000 MT
1977 . .	54,900 MT	65,000 MT
1978 . .	58,300 MT	75,000 MT

Speedy Justice to Undertrials in Jails

1392. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the fact that many undertrials are in jail for many years;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to see that speedy justice is given to them and those who have undergone a longer period than required are released; and

(c) whether Government plan to set up any special courts for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). For clearing arrears in criminal courts and providing quicker justice, grants-in-aid are to be given by the Government of India to the States for setting up additional courts of Sessions and of magistrates in accordance with the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission. Some suggestions have also been received from Law Commission in this regard in their 78th Report. A Conference of Chief Secretaries is also being convened to discuss this issue.

Dacoities in Delhi

1393. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thefts and dacoities which took place in Mandooli, Shakarpur and Laxmi Nagar, Delhi and reported to concerned police station during December, 1978 and January, 1979;

(b) the details of the property lost;

(c) the number of people arrested for theft and dacoity;

(d) whether Government are aware that in trans-Jamuna colonies incidents of dacoity and theft are increasing and police have failed to arrest; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to strengthen police post, vigilance and create people's faith in police set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The requisite information is as under:

	December 1978	January 1979
Dacoity . .	Nil.	1
Burglary . .	2	3
Thefts. . .	6	13

(b) The details are as below:

Dacoity . .	Rs. 5,000/-
Burglary . .	Rs. 12,475/-
Thefts. . .	Rs. 12,222/-

(c) No person has been arrested so far.

(d) and (e). The crime situation is under control and there is no cause for concern. Police patrolling and Nakabandies including mobile anti-dacoity patrolling is being done in the area for the prevention and detection of crime.

Tariff Commission Formula for Cement Pricing

1394. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether sweeping changes, including dispensation of licensing of new plants and radical alterations of the Tariff Commission formula for cement pricing have been recommended by the high power working group under the chairmanship of Shri Kumar Lavraj;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government;

(c) how many recommendations have been made; and

(d) what steps are being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The Government have constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to undertake a comprehensive review of the cement industry. The report of the Committee has been received and is under examination. It is not in the public interest to disclose the recommendations made by the Committee until decisions are taken by the Government on these recommendations.

Allotment of more Funds to Weaker States

1395. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allot more funds for weaker States; and

(b) if so, the names of those weaker States and the action so far taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). In the meeting of the National Development Council held on 24th and 25th of February, 1979, it was decided that of the total Central assistance available for State Plans for the next four years, Rs. 1800 crores should be reserved for special category States, Rs. 600 crores for special problems of States and Rs. 4200 crores distributed among the 14 non-special category States, on the basis of the various criteria laid down in the Gadgil Formula, except the one relating to special problems. Besides, it was decided that an amount of Rs. 2000 crores to be released over the next four years by certain modifications in the Centrally-sponsored schemes should be distributed among the 14 non-special category States on the basis of income adjusted total population of each State (IATP), i.e., the inverse of per capita State income multiplied by population Besides, additional Central assistance is being given for hill and tribal areas and the programme of the North Eastern Council.

Activities of Rajneesh Ashram

1396. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any requests have been received by the Prime Minister for instituting an enquiry into the activities of Rajneesh Ashram; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In reply to a letter from Ma Yoga Laxmi of the Rajneesh Foundation the Prime Minister has informed her that in view of what has appeared in the Press about the activities of the Rajneesh Ashram in Pune and the views expressed thereon in Parliament and elsewhere a Commission of Inquiry may be an appropriate body to go into the activities of the Ashram. The Government can consider the matter further if Shri Rajneesh himself writes to the Prime Minister that he would like this to be done.

Brain Drain

1397. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) number of Indian scientists, doctors, engineers living abroad as on 1st January, 1979;

(b) whether the number has increased in the last two years, facts in details; and

(c) reasons for this brain drain and the steps taken on that?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The exact figure is not known. CSIR maintains an Indians Abroad Section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel of India Enrolment of Indian scientists abroad in this is voluntary. According to information available in the Register about 10,870 Indian scientific and technical personnel were abroad as on 1st January, 1979 of whom 3,614 were Scientists, 4495 Engineers, 639 Technologists and 2,122 Doctors.

(b) There has been a small increase as shown below:

Year	Registrants Abroad		Increase
	At the begining of the year	At the end of the year	
1977 .	10190	10586	396
1978 .	10586	10870	284

This is on the basis of available information as clarified at (a) above.

(c) There are many reasons for this category of personnel going abroad such as better professonal opportunities; higher earnings and better standard of living; attraction of international travel etc. Government have been taking, from time to time various measures to improve employment and professional opportunities in the country, and to facilitate the return of qualified Indians from abroad. The list of measures is given in the attached statement I and II.

Statement-I

(1) A monthly "Technical Manpower" Bulletin is published giving particulars of persons who are available for employment. About 2,500 copies of the Bulletin are distributed free to the various employing organisations to facilitate utilization of such persons.

(2) Suitable candidates are recommended in response to requirements notified to the CSIR by employers and recruiting bodies.

(3) The CSIR also scrutinises advertisements appearing in important newspapers and makes recommendation of registrants with appropriate qualifications for consideration against these advertisements.

(4) Research Fellowships are offered by the CSIR, UGC, ICMR, etc.

(5) Research Schemes in Universities and other institutions are financed by different agencies and thus generate employment.

(6) The Scientists Pool scheme operated by CSIR provide temporary placement to Scientists, Technologists, etc., with high academic records.

(7) The scheme of supernumerary appointments is in operation for quick absorption of highly qualified scientists and technologists.

(8) Financial assistance is rendered by nationalised banks to enterprising unemployed persons.

(9) Scientists, engineers and technologists are encouraged to set up their own enterprises. The Public Sector Banks provide the total capital needed for such venture.

(10) Industrial Cooperatives formed by Scientists, engineers, technologists, etc., with specific projects in view would be entitled to a Government contribution to the equity capital to the extent of three times the capital subscribed to by the partners. In addition, State Governments would also provide facilities like infra-structure, rent subsidy in deserving cases, incentives like exemption for a period from Sales-Tax, Octroi, electricity duty etc.

(11) The UGC has also taken a number of measures to improve facilities, salary scales and working conditions, to attract a reasonable proportion of our men and women of high intellectual ability to the teaching profession.

Statement-II

Measures taken by Government to facilitate return of Indian Scientific and Technical Personnel in India.

(1) A special section—"Indians Abroad" section of the National Register is maintained for enrolment of Indian Scientists, Technologists, Doctors, etc., abroad and for the circulation of their particulars in the form of classified Directories to all Ministries, Departments of the Govt. of India, State Governments, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments. Particulars of such personnel are also published in the monthly "Technical Manpower" Bulletin (CSIR) which is distributed free to about 2,500 organisations all over India.

(2) The Union Public Service Commission and some of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian Scientific and Technical Personnel whose particulars are in the Indians Abroad section of the National Register, as 'Personal Contract' candidates for posts advertised by them.

(3) The Scientists Pool, operated by CSIR, provides temporary placement for well-qualified Indian Scientific, Technical and Medical Personnel returning from abroad without an assured job.

(4) Supernumerary posts can be created in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad.

(5) A "Package Scheme" has been approved to attract Indian scientists, technologists and engineers working in production units abroad to come back and start their own industries in this country, particularly in spheres where they may have acquired skills in production technology.

Appointment of Study Group for National Textile Corporation

1398. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study group was appointed by him to study the working of the National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the findings of the Study Group;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are a number of high ranking officers who are responsible for putting the company to loss worth crores of rupees; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government against the officers and to remedy the situation to avoid losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The group has not yet submitted its report to Govt.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Representation for Nationalisation of Key Industries

1399. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering nationalisation of certain industries;

(b) if so, what are the industries proposed to be nationalized;

(c) whether any representations have been received from big business interests opposing the proposals for nationalising Key Industries; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The Statement on Industrial Policy presented to Parliament in December, 1977 had *inter-alia*, clarified the role of public sector in the national economy. It was clarified that there will be an expanding role for the public sector in several fields. Not only will it be the producer of important and strategic goods of basic ment in December, 1977 had *inter-alia* tively as a stabilising force for mainnature but it will also be used effectively as a stabilising force for maintaining essential supplies for the consumer. The public sector will be charged with the responsibility of encouraging the development of a wide range of ancillary industries and contribute to the growth of decentralised production by making available its expertise in technology and management to small scale and cottage industries sectors.

The programme of gradual widening of the scope of public ownership is constantly under review of the Government with a view to identifying fields which could be developed under public ownership.

Big business interests whose industries are likely to be affected will naturally oppose such proposals.

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से ग्रामीण विकास

1400. **श्री दुर्गा चन्द** : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने हाल ही में हैदराबाद में आयोजित भारत विज्ञान कांग्रेस के 66वें अधिवेशन का उद्घाटन करते हुए यह कहा है कि केन्द्र ने विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से ग्रामीण विकास को नई दिशा और प्राथमिकता देने का निर्णय लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). मैंने 3 जनवरी, 1979 को हैदराबाद में भारतीय विज्ञान कांग्रेस के 66वें अधिवेशन में निश्चित रूप से यह कहा था कि "सरकार ने ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुप्रयोग सहित ग्रामीण विकास को एक नई अनुप्रेरणा और प्राथमिकता देने का निर्णय किया है।" इस दिशा में भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद्, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद्, भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद्, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग, समाज कल्याण विभाग तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय और औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय, इत्यादि जैसे विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों / अभिकरनों द्वारा किए जा रहे विशिष्ट उपायों में लघु-उद्योगों की स्थापना से सम्बन्धित प्रमुख विकासात्मक कार्यक्रम, पशु पालन और मत्स्य पालन, जैव रीस प्रौद्योगिकी, भूमि का पुनर्ग्रहण, औषधीय पादपों का उत्पादन एवं उपयोग, कृषि पीड़कनाशियों का प्रयोग, सौर ऊर्जा के उपयोग से सम्बद्ध प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास से सम्बद्ध प्रमुख विकास कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं। जिन महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों को प्रारम्भ किया गया है उनमें कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों की स्थापना, सी0 एस0 आई0 आर0 पोलिटैक्नालोजी स्थानान्तरण केन्द्रों की स्थापना, जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना तथा प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या केन्द्रों की संख्या बढ़ाना शामिल है। ग्रामीण जनता में उनके दिन-प्रति-दिन के जीवन के लिए विकसित वैज्ञानिक एवं प्रौद्योगिक पद्धतियों के प्रति जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने के लिए कृषि सम्बन्धी नवीन्मेशों के क्षेत्रों में प्रदर्शन सहित-प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, बेहतर परिवहन व्यवस्था, कम लागत के मकान, बेहतर चिकित्सा सुविधाओं, कुशल (आसानी से काम करने वाले) ऊर्जा स्रोतों, पर्यावरणीय स्वच्छता तथा दूषण नियंत्रण, स्थानीय रूप से उपलब्ध सामग्रियों एवं निपुण व्यक्तियों के प्रभावी उपयोग इत्यादि पर अधिक बल दिया जा रहा है।

11.59 hrs

ANNOUNCEMENT *RE.* PRESENTATION OF THE GENERAL BUDGET

MR. SPEAKER: Before we take up the next item, I would like to inform the House that as is customary, the House would adjourn for half an hour at 4.30 P.M. today to re-assemble at 5 P.M. for the presentation of the General Budget.

---

12 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR TEXTILE MACHINERY INDUSTRY FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the

following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation, Act, 1951:—

(1) Annual Report of the Development Council for Textile Machinery Industry for the year 1976-77.

(2) Annual Report of the Development Council for Textile Machinery Industry for the year 1977-78. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3366/79].

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL SILK BOARD, BOMBAY FOR 1977-78, NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF TUNGABHADRA STEEL PRODUCTS LTD., ENGINEERING PRODUCTS (INDIA) LTD., RANCHI AND HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS LTD., BANGALORE FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bombay, for the the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3367/79].

(2) A copy of the Copper (Prohibition of Use in the Manufacture of PVC and VIR wires of domestic type) Amendment Order, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 732(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th December 1978, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3368/79].

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3369/79].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited, Ranchi for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3370/79].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3371/79].

NOTIFICATION UNDER FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION (REGULATION) ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 37(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3372/79].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1978, published In Notification No. G.S.R. 1504 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1978.

(2) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. GSR 598(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1978.

(3) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1978, published in Notification G.S.R. 599(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1978.

(4) The All India Services (Death cum-Retirement Benefits) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1979 published in Notifications No. G.S.R. 214 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1979, together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 373 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1979.

(5) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) First Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 159 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1979.

(6) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 160 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1979.

(7) The All-India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Second Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 160 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1979.

(8) The All-India Services (Leave) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 190 in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1979. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3373/79].

HALF-YEARLY REPORT ON COIR BOARD AND THE WORKING OF COIR INDUSTRY ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Half-yearly Report for the period from 1st April, 1978 to 30th September, 1978 on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the coir Industry Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3374/79].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COINAGE ACT, INCOME-TAX ACT, AND EXCISE RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Coinage (Weight and Remedy of the Coins of Rupees Fifty and Ten and Paise Ten and Five coined for 'Happy Child—Nation's Pride') Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 3691 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3375/79].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3692 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1978 regarding coining of certain denominations of coins at the Mint, issued under section 6 of the Coinage Act, 1906. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3376/79].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income tax Act, 1961:—

(i) S.O. 222 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1979 exempting Delhi Council for Child Welfare under section 10 (23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(ii) S.O. 223 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1979, exempting Lady Tata Memorial Trust under section 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(iii) S.O. 225 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1979 exempting the Bombay Humanitarian League under section 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3376/79].

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 18(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding basic exercise duty on staple fibre and tow of cellulosic origin, issued under Central Excise Rules, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3377/79].

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED FIRING BY RAILWAY POLICE ON STUDENTS AT BARAN RAILWAY STATION NEAR KOTA

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

'The reported firing by Railway Police on students at Baran Railway Station near Kota (Rajasthan) on the 26th February, 1979 resulting in the death of three students and injury to many others.'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir, On the forenoon of 26-2-1979, a Railway Magistrate accompanied by some Railway employees and Government Railway Police went to Baran to check ticketless travellers. The party started checking Kota-Guna train near outer signal of Baran. About 50 ticketless travellers were arrested which included some students.

The Railway Magistrate started hearing the case at Baran Railway Station. In the meantime some other students from the same train went to the town and informed their colleagues there. As a result, a sizable strength of the students collected and gheraoed Baran Railway Station and demanded immediate release of arrested students. Some of the students carried lathis and iron rods.

They started throwing stones at the Magistrate and the Police party and Railway Station was set on fire.

Government Railway Police in an effort to disperse the crowd resorted to lathi-charge but it had no effect. Stone-throwing and destruction of Railway property by the students became more intense. The goods shed, PWI's Office and a portion of the Baran Railway Station was set on fire.

Meanwhile the crowd which had increased in size became more defiant The police party which included only 2 armed policemen was in danger of being over-powered, it was at this stage that the Police resorted to firing. As a result 2 students died on the spot and one died on way to hospital. 2 students received serious injuries and were admitted to hospital. 23 Government Railway Police and 37 Railway officials sustained injuries, of them 2 police personnel and 3 railway employees were injured seriously and admitted to hospital.

The Chief Minister, Rajasthan has announced in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly on 27.2.1979 that a judicial enquiry headed by a Judge of the High Court will be held to enquire into this incident.

MR. SPEAKER: If you had informed me earlier, I would not have allowed it. Any way we cannot now go into the details. A judicial enquiry is there.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I have gone through the statement of the hon. Minister. Firstly, I protest strongly against the brutal firing on students and the people at Baran Railway station. I express my heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved families. Yesterday's *Hindustan Times* says that four students were killed. Incidents of firing at places, torture of Harijans and minority communities, etc. had increasd considerably and proper steps had not been taken to stop the atrocities. People were so agitated that yesterday Kotah and Baran towns observed band and ful hartal factories and bazars were closed (*Interruptions*) We do not support ticketless travel in train. You know thousands of people came to Delhi without ticket by trains to attend Kisan Sammelan, nothing has been done. We also know that in our state of West Bengal thousands of people went to Calcutta without ticket to attend Mrs. Indira Gandhi's meeting, no step was taken at that time. Every day, here and there, there is firing on peaceful people... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: There will be more incidents of ticketless travel in the suburban areas because Shri Dandavate increased the rates of monthly season tickets.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The rates of monthly season tickets are practically doubled. People are crying that there are no passenger amenities in trains, they have to travel standing. I want to know whether three or four persons had been killed.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): They confuse ticketless travel with class travel.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Chief Minister has announced a judicial enquiry by a High Court Judge. I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether three or four persons had been killed and whether any steps had been taken against the police officers who were responsible for the firing, whether any punishment had been given to them. I want to know whether any compensation has been paid to the families of those who were killed in the police firing.

MR. SPEAKER: All these will depend on the report of the judicial officer.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I want to know whether they have suspended any police officer....

MR. SPEAKER: That will depend on the report of the judicial officer.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : चूंकि ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी के आदेश दे दिए गए हैं इस वास्ते इस मामले की डिटेल्ज में जाना मुनासिब नहीं होगा। लेकिन दो तीन बातें मैं आपके जरूर ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं। यह मामला सिर्फ एक जगह का नहीं है। सारे देश में पुलिस के फायरिंग से यह मामला ताल्लुक रखता है। क्या फायरिंग ही इस सब का इलाज रह गया है, डैमंस्ट्रेशंज कय मीट करने का क्या यही एक मात्र तरीका हो सकता है? दुनिया भर में दूसरे तरीके निकाले जा रहे हैं। जंगली जानवरों, मैन ईटर्ज, चीतों, बाघों, शेरों आदि के वास्ते भी ऐसी गोलियां निकाली जा रही हैं जिन से वे मरे नहीं बल्कि बेहोश हो जाएं। ऐसी हालत में क्या इंसानी जिन्दगी ही इतनी सस्ती है कि उसकी कोई कीमत ही न हो। जो चीज जाली जंगली जानवरों के लिए की जा रही है उस तरह की चीज क्या जनता पार्टी की सरकार आने के बाद नहीं सोची जा सकती है ताकि फायरिंग न करना पड़े और कोई ऐसे तरीके निकाले जाएं ताकि वायोलेट डैमंस्ट्रेशंज को भी मीट किया जा सके? ऐसे तरीके दुनिया भर में बहुत से निकले हैं। क्या गवर्नमेंट इस पर सीरियसली सोचेगी ताकि किसी भी इंसानी जिन्दगी की मौत इस

[श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा]

तरह से व हो जो कि बहुत कीमती है और इस में जो स्टूडेंट मारे गये हैं उन में वे भी थे जो डैमंस्ट्रेशन में नहीं थे ?

क्या आप यह बतायेंगे कि जनता पार्टी की जो कमिटमेंट है कि फायरिंग वगैरह जो चीज है उससे आप बचेंगे, उसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जिनकी जिन्दगियां इस में गई हैं उनको कम्पेसेशन देने के बारे में भी आपने कुछ तय किया है ?

श्री शनिक लाल मण्डल : हर मामले में पुलिस को दोष नहीं दिया जा सकता है । पुलिस जहां जरूरी होता है वहीं गोली चलाती है और जहां जरूरी नहीं होता है वहां गोली नहीं चलाती है । दोनों को एक साथ मिला करके पुलिस को हर मामले में कंडैम करना ठीक नहीं होगा । कभी कभी गोली चलाना भी जरूरी हो जाता है ।

श्री विजय मार महहोत्रा : टीयर गैस ।

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is under judicial inquiry. If I had known it, I would not have allowed it.

श्री शनिक लाल मण्डल : ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी के आदेश दे दिये गये हैं । माननीय सदस्य ने जो सभी मामलों पर जोर दिया है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैंने कहा है कि हर मामले में पुलिस को कंडेम कर देना यह उचित एटीट्यूड नहीं है । जनता पार्टी के पावर में आने के बाद कुछ स्टेप्स सोचे जा र हैं या नहीं यह भी माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है इसका डैमंस्ट्रेशन भी पिछली बार जब मुख्य मंत्री सम्मेलन हुआ था और विरोधी पक्ष के नेताओं का सम्मेलन हुआ था तब दिया गया था ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) : वहां पर गोली चली है । यह कहा गया है कि अंदर से तमाम विद्यार्थी आ गए थे और बड़ी भीड़ हो गई। मैं समझता हूं कि रेल अधिकारियों को सजग रहना चाहिये था । हमला तभी होता है जब हम कमजोर होते हैं । अगर आपके पास ज्यादा फोर्स होती, ज्यादा संख्या में पुलिस के जवान होते तो मैं समझता हूं कि विद्यार्थियों तथा दूसरे लोगों को आप रोक सकते थे । शासन को सजग रहना चाहिये था । अगर शासन सजग रहे तो एक भी घटना इस प्रकार की नहीं होगी । उस अवस्था में इस तरह की स्थिति का अच्छी तरह से बचाव किया जा सकता है । मैं समझता हूं कि गोली चलाने की बात अंतिम बात होनी चाहिये । पहले अश्रु गैस छोड़ी जा सकती थी, रबड़ की गोलियां छोड़ी जा सकती थीं जैसा कि दूसरे देशों में होता है कि फोर्स से पानी भी छोड़ा जाता है, जो अपने देश में अभी नहीं अपनाया जाता है । दूसरे देशों में भीड़ को काबू करने के लिए फोर्स से पानी भी छोड़ा जाता है । तो यह कोई चीज नहीं अपनाई गई है और सीधे गोली चलायी गई । अगर गोली चलानी ही थी तो पहले हवाई फायर करते । सीधे माथे और सीने पर गोली नहीं चलाई जानी चाहिये । हवाई फायर करने से भीड़ भाग जाती है । लेकिन सीधे ऐक्शन लेने से जरा असर पड़ता है । तो मंत्री जी बतायें कि गोली जो चली तो किस के आर्डर्स से चली ? क्या वहां कोई डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट था ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जज द्वारा जांच की जा रही है जिसमें ज्यादा समय लग जाता है । हम चाहते हैं कि संसद् सदस्यों की कमेटी बने और वह इस दुर्घटना की जांच करे ताकि निष्पक्ष जांच हो ।

तीसरी बात यह कि जितने भी रेलवे के उच्च अधिकारी थे उनका तुरन्त स्थानान्तरण होना चाहिये ताकि सही जांच हो सके ।

श्री शनिक लाल मण्डल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावनाओं से सहमत होते हुए इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इसी को डिटरमिन करने के लिए जूडिशियल इनक्वायरी हो रही है कि गोली चलाना जरूरी था कि नहीं ।

AN HON. MEMBER: Very good.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Faridkot): When the matter has been given to judicial inquiry, I do not want to speak more....

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot, if I had known it, I would not have allowed.

SHRI BALVANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: I only condemn the Police firing. Only one thing I want to say that sometimes the Railway officers and the Railway Police Force join hands, take passengers without tickets and share the money later on. This is what the students are saying. Sir, our student community is having a poor impression of the Police. They have also a very poor impression about some of our railway officers and sometimes when the Police....

MR. SPEAKER: This you can take up during the discussion on the Railway Budget.

Now, we go to the next item.

12.17 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REPORT

MR. SPEAKER: Item No. 9—Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao—he is not here.

Shri Asoke Krishna Dutt.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): I beg to present the Hundred and Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations cotained in their Eleventh Report on Railway Operations and Earnings relating to the Ministry of Railways.

—·—

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

SIXTEENTH REPORT

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

—·—

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI CHATURBHUJ (Jhalawar): I beg to present the Twenty eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

—·—

12.19 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up further consideration of the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

Prof. Mavalankar was speaking—he is not here.

Shri Dhirendranath Basu.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address.

Sir, the President has mentioned in his speech:

> "The Industrial Relations Bill now before Parliament constitutes a comprehensive approach to the establishment of sound labour-management relation. The Bill deserves earnest and early consideration by Hon'ble Members."

You remember, Sir, all sections of this House and many hon. Members spoke and requested the hon. Labour Minister to drop this Bill. There was no support for the Bill at all. This Bill does not improve the position of the labour at all. This is much against the interests of the labour relations.

Now, the trade union rights as envisaged in the Bill have been cut down. The trade union rights should have been there. It has been proposed that the union people be allowed representation. But in which regard? This has not been explained in the Bill.

It has been clearly stated in the Bill that in some of the industries, there would be no trade unions. The trade union's rights will be completely cut down thereby. So, we oppose the Industrial Relations Bill from this House. Already the Members from all sections of the House are opposing it.

With regard to economic situation in the country, well thought out job-oriented plans or joboriented programmes should have been reflected in his speech. Sir, Government's performance, its programmes—joboriented programmes—should have been reflected in the speech of the President. The speech lacks these things.

In our country, the population has increased considerably. In 1978, the

(Shri Dhirendra Nath Basu)

unemployed from the Employment Exchange registers was 1.3 crores; in 1977 it was 1.5 crores but, in 1976, it was 1.75 crores. You can't find jobs for these unemployed people. Unemployment problem should be solved at any cost and this should have found a topmost priority in the speech of the President. If unemployment problem can not be solved in this country, then, there would be revolution is our country. At least in his Address, the President should have said that unemployment allowance should be given to the unemployed. Sir, I am glad to inform you that in West Bengal, the Government have announced to give the unemployment alllowance, they have already started giving that to a about 50,000 people. We are told that they have given them the unemployment allowance. In the President's Address, there should have been a mention about giving of unemployment allowance to the unemployed people.

With regard to industrial development, I say there is no development at all. Many of the industries are now faced with closure. You would have seen from the various reports submitted by the different Committees, particularly, by the Committee on Public Undertakings that the Public Undertakings are all running at a loss. Last year, there has been a total loss of Rs. 673 crores. If the public undertakings go on in this way, I do not know, how the Government will manage their affairs.

Now, there has been a Chinese aggression on Vietnam. In the year 1962, there had been an Agrression by the Chinese and, as a result, they have occupied several thousands square miles of our territory and we have not yet recovered the same from them. I do not blame this Government for that. I would put the blame on the previous Government. We are going to make a frendship with them. The Chinese aggression on Vienamese has been condemned by all nations of the world. I am glad that the Presidet's Address has mentioned about it. I hope the President will advise his Ministers to place this matter before the Security Council; the Chinese forces must be withdrawn from their territory. Their forces are already eighty kilometers inside Vietnam. Now, several thousand miles have been occupied by the Chinese forces. This is not a border dispute. Some disputes are also there in our country in Nagaland and in Assam. There are border disturbances. And these should be settled. The President should have mentioned that in his speech that the border disturbances should be settled and these should have been given the first priority. In the Muzzafarpur there was the harijan atrocity; there was a riot in Aligarh. In Muzzafarpur thousands had been killed There had been atrocities on harijans. Raping took place. This is very very objectionable in a secular country like ours and government should not allow it. So, Sir, the Home Ministry has failed in that respect. The President should have condemned this in his speech.

Then, Sir, our Plan is a rolling Plan. Rolling plan cannot improve the economic situation. A well thought-out plan is needed. Our economic situation is in doldrum condition and it is deteriorating day by day. The Economic Survey for 1978-79 mentions that the rate of growth of experts fell sharply in 1977-78 and actually became negative in the first eight months of the current fiscal year due to various national and international factors. Gross national product in the current year is estimated on the basis of available indicators to increase by about 3.5 per cent as compared to 7.2 per cent in 1977-78. So, government should chalk out such well-thought out plans and job-oriented programmes that our economic situation may improve.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you find at many places people are making noisy demonstrations. Why? What are the reasons? It is because they are unemployed. So, job-oriented programmes should be given top-most priority. The

hon'ble Industries Minister and the hon'ble Finance Minister have assured many a time that in the agricultural rural sector and rural areas the job oriented programme would be given top priority but that has not been done. The President should have touched this point in his speech.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell one thing: if the internal disturbance cannot be removed then we will come across the type of incidents which happened yesterday in Delhi. Such incidents are happening almost everywhere, namely, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar, Bihar, etc. This shows that they cannot manage government properly. This is the problem in U.P. and same is the problem in Bihar. We are very sorry for this. We want the government should run properly and may continue for the next few years but if they are not able to run properly then people will lose confidence in them. With these few words I conclude.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राष्ट्रपति को धन्यवाद देना है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) . . . कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

मैंने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को देखा है। मैं इस का आंशिक रूप से स्वागत भी करता हूं। लेकिन जो सब से पहली बात है वह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की करोड़ों जनता, यहीं के करोड़ों गरीब हरिजन और पिछड़े समुदाय के जो लोग हैं जिन की इस सरकार के ऊपर एक आशा टिकी हुई है, उन के लिए उस दिशा में सरकार कदम बढ़ाने जा रही है या नहीं और गांव गांव तक अपनी आवाज को ही नहीं बल्कि अपने कार्यक्रम को भी हम उन तक पहुंचा पा रहे हैं या नहीं, यह सब से विचारणीय प्रश्न है।

12.31 hrs.

[Shri Shirendra nath Basu *in the Chair*]

जो राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण है और उस में जो समस्यायें गिनाई गई हैं उन में मैं समझता हूं कि जो हरिजनों की समस्याएं हैं देश में और जो पिछड़े लोगों की समस्याएं हैं उन पर सरकार को जितना अधिक बल देना चाहिये, जितना अधिक दबाव डाल कर कहना चाहिये शायद उतना नहीं कहा गया है। कथनी में भी थोड़ी कंजूसी की गई है। हमारी सरकार, मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि जो भूतपूर्व सरकार थी उस सरकार से कहीं अधिक काम कर रही है और सब जगहों पर कर रही है। जहां से हम लोग आते हैं बिहार से, बिहार में जो हरिजनों की समस्यायें हैं और जो पूरे देश में एक विकराल रूप में कायम हैं, सब जगह से हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में अत्याचार के समाचार आते रहते हैं, लेकिन हम लोगों को खुशी है कि हिन्दुस्तान में पहली दफे बिहार में ऐसी सरकार कायम हुई है जिस के मुख्य मंत्री स्वयं अल्पसंख्यक हैं और जो स्वयं गरीब परिवार से आए हैं, उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि हरिजनों की समस्या का निदान सिर्फ कहने से नहीं होगा बल्कि हरिजनों की समस्याओं के निदान के लिए कुछ कारगर कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में पहली दफा यह मौका आया है जब कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि हम सारी नियुक्तियों को खत्म कर के ऐट ए टाइम दस हजार हरिजनों को बहाल करेंगे और उन को हम हथियार की ट्रेनिंग देंगे। यह बिहार की सरकार ने कहा है। जब बिहार का मामला आता है और जब बिहार में रिजर्वेशन की बात चलती है तो हमारे बहुत से साथी हैं जिन के दिमाग में एक कन्फ्यूजन रहता है, वह समझ में नहीं पाते हैं कि यह आरक्षण क्या है? जब उन को तोड़ने का मामला आता है तो मैं ने इसी सदन में कहा कि दो भागों में उस को वह बांटते हैं। वह एक तरफ कहते हैं हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में कि हरिजनों की रिजर्वेशन दें या उन के रिजर्वेशन को और बढ़ा दें उस में उनको कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े लोग हैं उन को यदि रिजर्वेशन देने की बात चलती है तो वह उन के गले के नीचे नहीं उतरती है।

मैं एक बात जानता हूं कि जिन लोगों को रिजर्वेशन शब्द से घृणा है यदि उनका वश चलता तो हरिजनों को भी आरक्षण की बात जो चल रही है वह भी आज नहीं मिलता। जहां तक हरिजनों के आरक्षण को बढ़ाने की बात है आप भी जानते हैं और सदन को भी मालूम है कि प्रथम श्रेणी में आज तक एक भी हरिजन या आदिवासी नहीं नियुक्त किया गया है, द्वितीय श्रेणी में तीन प्रतिशत है, तृतीय श्रेणी में चार प्रतिशत हैं और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में जो झाड़ू देने का और चपरासगीरी का काम है उसमें पांच प्रतिशत है। आज आजादी के तीस वर्ष के बाद भी हरिजनों को कहने के लिए 14 प्रतिशत है और आदिवासियों को दस प्रतिशत है लेकिन जो सब से अन्तिम दर्जा है, सब से घटिया किस्म का काम है झाड़ू देने का और चपरासगीरी का उसमें भी आज तक पांच प्रतिशत से अधिक हम को नहीं दिया गया। तो फिर यह कहना कि तुम तीस प्रतिशत, चालीस प्रतिशत ले लो कोई मानी नहीं रखता। मैं तो कहता हूं कि यदि सदन को और सरकार को हिम्मत है तो सब से पहले पन्द्रह प्रतिशत स्थान हम को दिला दें। यदि वह

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

स्थान हमें मिल जाय तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि सम्मानजनक स्थिति में हम आ गए हैं। आरक्षण क्या है? आरक्षण से हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति नहीं सुदृढ़ होती है। एक सरकारी पदाधिकारी यदि सही ढंग से काम करे तो मरने के समय उस के पास एक पैसा भी नहीं रहता है। रिजर्वेशन से हम को इतना ही बल मिला है कि एक करोड़पति ब्राह्मण है, उस को भी यदि कोई हरिजन का लड़का ही एस पी, एस पी, बी डी ओ या क्लेक्टर बन जाता है तो उसे जा कर प्रणाम करना पड़ता है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ वह करोड़पति हरिजन इस सामाजिक व्यवस्था के अन्दर इतना दुर्बल है कि वह लखपति या करोड़पति है फिर भी उस को एक खाकपति ब्राह्मण को प्रणाम करना पड़ता है। प्रति रक्षा मंत्री जैसे बलवान मंत्री भी मूर्ति को छूते हैं तो वह मूर्ति धोयी जाती है। इस तरह की सामाजिक व्यवस्था है। यह एक सामाजिक कुरीति है। इस सामाजिक कुरीति को खत्म करने के लिए आरक्षण एक ऐसा हथियार है जो काम आ सकता है क्योंकि एक अरबी घोड़ा है, पांच हजार वर्ष से जिस के संस्कार बहुत आगे चले गए हैं और एक है जो हजारों साल से कुचला हुआ और दबा हुआ है। जब तक आप उनको समान स्तर पर नहीं लाते हैं और उस के बाद रेस नहीं करते हैं तब तक तो पांच हजार वर्ष वाला हमेशा आगे निकलता रहेगा और जो हजारों सदियों से कुचला और दबा है वह हमेशा दबा रहेगा। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि न सिर्फ बिहार की सर्विस में, न सिर्फ यू० पी० की सर्विस में, न सिर्फ तामिलनाडु की सर्विस में बल्कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की सर्विस में भी आंका कालेलकर रिपोर्ट को इंप्लीमेण्ट करना चाहिए। जनता पार्टी की सरकार को दिलेरी के साथ आगे आ कर के कहना चाहिये कि हम आरक्षण लागू करते हैं। डा० लोहिया की दुहाई आज सभी देते हैं। उस समय हम स्टूडेण्ट थे और संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की ओर से नारा लगाते थे —

संसोपा ने बोई गांठें

पिछड़ा पावे सौ में साठ।

चाहे औरतें हों, मुसलमान हों, हरिजन हों, आदिवासी हों, गहसंख्यक हों—सभी पिछड़े लोगों के लिए 60 प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित होने चाहिये। जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत को आगे आ कर कहना चाहिये कि हम पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिए केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में भी—चाहे वह आई ए एस हों, आई पी एस हों, आई एफ एस हों, सभी प्रकार की सेवाओं में—आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करते हैं।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि सिर्फ सरकारी नौकरियों से काम नहीं चलता है। आज सरकारी नौकरी केवल एक सम्मानजनक स्थान पर लाने का हथियार है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आज जीवन के जो अन्य क्षेत्र हैं—राजनीतिक क्षेत्र, आर्थिक क्षेत्र, सामाजिक और व्यावसायिक क्षेत्र—वहां पर हमारी संख्या क्या है? वहां पर आप देखेंगे कि हमारी संख्या बिल्कुल नगण्य है। सरकार को चाहिये कि उन क्षेत्रों में भी हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करे।

तीसरी बात यह है कि हम कहते कहते मर गए, जनता सरकार के दो साल समाप्त हो रहे हैं, कि समान शिक्षा लागू की जाये लेकिन आज भी देश में दो प्रकार के स्कूल चल रहे हैं। एक तरह के स्कूल से कलक्टर पैदा होते हैं और दूसरी तरह के स्कूल से चपरासी पैदा होते हैं। एक स्कूल में टाटा, बिड़ला, मिनिस्टरों तथा अफसरों के लड़के पढ़ते हैं और दूसरे स्कूल में लड़कों को अपने घर से चटाई ले जा कर पढ़ना पड़ता है। आज हमारी कांस्टीटुएन्सी के स्कूलों में स्कूल के लिए अगर छप्पर है तो मास्टर नहीं है, अगर मास्टर है तो बेंच नहीं हैं और अगर बेंच हैं तो और कुछ नहीं है। वहां से लड़का क, ख, ग या अलिफ, बे, पे पढ़ेगा और अगर किसी तरह से उसने बी० ए० पास कर लिया और पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में बैठे गया तो वह क्लर्क बनेगा या फिर मास्टर, ग्राम सेवक बन जायेगा। दूसरे स्कूल के पढ़े हुए लड़के कलक्टर, आई जी और डी आई जी बनेंगे। इसीलिए हमने हमेशा कहा है :

राष्ट्रपति का बेटा हो, या चपरासी की हो संतान,

बाम्हन या भंगी का बेटा, सबकी शिक्षा एक समान।

आप सभी को एक समान शिक्षा दीजिए। जब तक आप इस बुनियादी सवाल को हल नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप लाख नीतियां बनाये, बजट बनायें उससे कुछ भी होने वाला नहीं है। आप जो बजट बनाते हैं उसको इंप्लीमेण्ट करने वाले कौन लोग हैं? बढ़िया से बढ़िया बजट भी अगर सही ढंग से इंप्लीमेण्ट न किया जाये तो उसका कोई फ़ायदा नहीं मिलता है। आज आप गरीबों के लिए बजट बनाते हैं लेकिन उसको इंप्लीमेण्ट करने वाले जो अफसर बैठे हैं वे अमीरों की तरफ मुखातिब हैं, टाटा बिड़ला की तरफ मुखातिब हैं। गरीबों के लिए बजट तैयार भी हो जाये फिर भी वह पैसा उसके पास तक नहीं पहुंचेगा। इसलिए सरकार की नीयत, सरकार की नीति और नीतियों के कार्यान्वयन की पद्धति—यह तीनों बातें जब तक सही नहीं होंगी तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा।

जहां तक नौजवानों की बात है, मैं शुरू से कहता रहा हूं कि आज 25 साल तक नौजवान जवान रहता है, 26वें साल में उसकी नौकरी की उम्र की सीमा खत्म हो जाती है लेकिन वहां पर हमारी उम्र चाहे जितनी हो, हम एम एल ए, एम पी और मिनिस्टर बन सकते हैं। हमने कहा कि उस को "राइट-टु-जाब" दें और यदि सरकार राइट-टु-जाब नहीं देती है तो "अनएम्प्लायमेण्ट एलाउन्स" दे, बेरोजगारी भत्ता दे। यदि यह भी नहीं देती है तो इस में उम्र की जो सीमा लगाई गई है, नौकरी पाने की सीमा इस समय जो 25 साल है, उस को खत्म किया जाय, चाहे उस की उम्र 26 साल हो, 30 साल हो, 45

साल हो, जब तक वह 58 वर्ष का नहीं हो जाता, उसको सरकारी नौकरी पाने का अधिकार होना चाहिये। यदि उसे नौकरी नहीं दी जायगी, तो उसे अनएम्पलायमेण्ट एलाउन्स दिया जाय। इस समय नौकरी पाने के लिये 25 साल की जो सीमा है, मैं समझता हूं नौजवानों के साथ अन्याय है। नतीजा यह होता है कि वह एम० एल० ए० के पास, एम० पी० के पास, मिनिस्टर के पास दौड़ता है, घूस देता है, किसी तरह भी नौकरी पाने के लिए कोशिश करता है और आज जैसे भुट्टो साहब फांसी की सजा पाने के लिए दिन गिन रहे हैं, ठीक उसी तरह नौजवान भी एक-एक दिन गिनता रहता है, ताकि किसी भी तरह से 25 साल पूरे होने से पहले उसे नौकरी मिल जाय।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि नौजवानों के प्रति इस अन्याय को खत्म किया जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं दो शब्द विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा। आज चीन और वियतनाम का युद्ध चल रहा है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि आज जितने भी बड़े राष्ट्र हैं—चाहे रूस हो, अमरीका हो, चीन हो, इन को एक दूसरे की नीति से कोई मतलब नहीं है, सब के सब अपनी-अपनी बार्गेनिंग में लगे हुए हैं, सब की यही दृष्टि है कि हमारा हथियार कहां बिकता है—चाहे हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का युद्ध हो, अरब और इजराइल का युद्ध हो। मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी विदेश नीति ऐसी होनी चाहिये जिस के तहत जो छोटे-छोटे राष्ट्र हैं, जो न्यूट्रल राष्ट्र हैं, उनको इकट्ठा कर के आगे बढ़ें और अपने स्वार्थ के मुताबिक, कौन देश किस ईशू पर हमारा साथ देता है, उस को अपने साथ लें, न कि किसी के साथ बैठ कर कहें कि हम आप के साथ रहेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Before you call the next hon. Member, I want to make a submission. I do not want to speak, but let me make my point. I do express my apology for not being able to be present when my name was called in the morning. I was holding the floor yesterday evening at 6 O' clock when a little earlier I was called, I got only half a minute and then the House adjourned. I was under the impression that after the question hour today, there will be call attention and 377 and therefore this will not come up as early as it has. I was held up continuously at the Press Commission where I was giving evidence as a Member of Parliament, from where I am coming here straight. In these circumstances, I do not know whether rules and conventions permit me to speak or not. But I was doing a public duty. Without creating a precedent, if you could allow me I shall be grateful. I have lost my right, I am only pleading now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get your chance after this, please take your seat now.

SHRIMATI RANO M. SHAIZA (Nagaland): I would not have spoken if I had not seen an article in today's papers entitled 'No reopening of Assam —Nagaland border issue'. There has been much tension in this area. But inspite of that I am sorry to note that in the address given by the President of India no mention was made of it. In the discussions some Members tried to bring in this issue and I will be failing in my duty if I do not present the case of the Nagaland Government at this juncture. In all these discussions we felt that the issues should be confined to agreements reached between the two Governments in 1972 and also on 2nd January, 1979 and 28th January, 1979. It would do good to take a little time to go into the important points of agreement reached between the two Governments. In 1972 the entire agreement had to come in because there was tension. The Assam Government had dwelt upon its right of taking over a whole district area inspite of the existence of the 1972 agreement, based on the notification of 1925; is not justified. In the agreement reached in 1972 no notification of 1925 was mentioned. Therefore, for what has not been settled, the question of reopening or closing the dispute does not arise. The interim agreement provides:

> "So long as the interim agreements are enforced no settlement or encroachment in the areas covered by the agreements as from the date agreements were signed was to be allowed. And that settlements existing prior to the signing of the agreements are not to be disturbed.

(Shrimati Rono M. Shaiza)

It was however, observed with regret that the Assam Government did not honour the provisions of the agreements and totaliy abandoned their obligation and responsibility enjoined by the provisions of the interim agreement, so solemnly signed.'

To cite one instance of the recent past, out of many such cases, in Merapan area under Doyand Reserved forest covered by the agreement signed on 2nd May, 1972, accordng to our assessment, about 122 families from Assam have been settled by dispossessing the Nagas who had settled there long before the signing of the agreements. These settlements were given after signing of the interim agreements in clear violation of the provisions of the agreements. Details of tho settlers with names, months and years of entry into this area are enclosed as Annexure I to that. There are many more such cases of encroachments in other areas which were covered by the agreements. If these agreements continue to be violated and if the Centre's attitude is that the boundary question will not be opened, where will the Nagas go?

Another instance of flagrant violation of the agreement is the intention of the Government of Assam to create a buffer zone in the border area by giving settlements to many people who are not even citizens of India. In 1975 when some innocent Naga villagers cleared jungles for Jhum cultivation in Rajbari Gabruparbat and Naginijan in Tiru Hills reserved forest area which they traditionally used to cultivate in the past, to maintain strictly the spirit and letters of the agreements, the Nagaland Government ordered the Naga villagers to abandon the areas so cleared and they withdrew; but the areas cleared and vacated by the Nagas were subsequently settled with the people from Assam by the Government of Assam.

Regarding the settlement of refugees in border areas in the Tiru Hill Reserved Forest, a number of families reportedly refugees (Muslims) from Majuli as well as Miris from Teok areas were sent to Tiru Hill-Rajabari/Saleng areas by the Government of Assam. Some 10 such families were sent in June, 1977 in areas beyond Leprosy Colony, which was cultivated by Yachang villagers. It is learnt that some 30 more families are being sent.

Further, a group of Miris were sent in November, 1977 to the areas which were cultivated by Molungyimsen villagers. 30 houses were constructed and, more than 100 other families are reported to be sent. These refugees occupied land in Rajabari Tea Estate area earlier, which was cultivated by Yachang villagers in 1975.

It may be recalled that on a complaint (signal) from the Deputy Commissioner, Jorhat, dated 6th March, 1975, alleging that Nagas have cleared jungles encroaching lands in Rajabari Gubharu Parbhat, Neginijan Tea Estate in Tiru Hill Reserved Forest, the Deputy Commissioner, Mokokchung and other officers, along with the Manager of Selang and Rajabari Tea Estate visited the areas on 11th April, 1975. As a result, prohibitory order was issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Mokokchung on 16th April, 1975 and the villagers were made to vacate the land.

It is disappointing to see that the areas vacated by the Nagas were allotted to the people of Assam for paddy cultivation and settlement.

There have been numerous reports of encroachments and illegal settlements by the people from Assam in many areas covered by the agreements. On the top of these disturbing reports, according to a news item appearing in the *Assam Tribune* of 20th June, 1978, even the Chief Minister of Assam announced on the floor of the Assam Legislative Assembly that Doyang Reserved Forest, which was covered by the Agreement, would be thrown open for settlement. Clause 4 of the Agreement

clearly stated that the Doyang Reserved Forest shall continue to be reserved forest and maintained as such.

The situation in these areas not covered by the Interim Agreement proves to become the most sensitive. The area not covered by the Interim Agreement starts from South-West of Doyang Reserved Forest, including parts of Namer, Rangmapani and Diphy Reserved Forests, then right upto North Cachar Hills. Although specific Interim Agreements do not cover those areas, in a meeting held at Jorhat on 13th July, 1976 between the teams led by the Commissioner of Nagaland and the Commissioner of the plains Division, Assam, it was agreed that the spirit of the Interim Agreement signed in 1972 should also be applied to all these areas not covered by the Interim Agreement. This position was reiterated in a meeting held on 24th January, 1978 at Jorhat between the Commissioner, Nagaland and the Commissioner, Upper Assam Division, Assam.

So far as the 5th January, incident is concerned, the Nagaland Government, the party in power there and the public of Nagaland do not support that incident. In fact, we hang our heads in shame that such an incident has taken place. But what are the causes? Simple reasons continued provocations and harassment of Naga villagers by Assam and indecision by Centre in the past. It is unfortunate and embarrassing. The subsequent agreement and the conference go to show that the people are ready for a proper settlement. Therefore, I would appeal to the House on such an occasion that if some of the clauses of the 1972 Agreement require any modification, that should be done. Because, if there is no chance for opening the boundary dispute, we shall be making a great mistake. On the one hand, the House seems to be happy with the announcement of the External Affairs Minister that the Chinese will discontinue helping the hostile Nagas, but on the other hand, the Home Minister announces that the border between Nagaland and Assam will not be reopened. Where do you want the Nagas to go? Are we Indians or are we foreigners? The Central leaders, instead of taking sides in the question, should look into the issues with dispassion and do justice to the people of Nagaland. When did Assam come into being? Who were the Assamese? Were the boundaries between Assam and Nagaland demarcated? Only in 1880 the last battle between the Nagas and the British was fought. It was in my village of Khonoma which resisted them. So, the claims of the Nagas cannot be determined on the basis of a notification which was issued for mere administrative convenience in 1925.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): As I was saying yesterday, the President's Address is not a ritual, but is a constitutional obligation, and it gives Parliament a chance to review what has been done and what ought to be done in times ahead. I have already given 18 amendments to this Address, and I do not want to elaborate on the subjects contained in those amendments.

My first point is that two years of Janata rule are now about to be over, and it is a sufficiently long period to give an assessment or a sort of judgment on the doings and undoings which the Janata Government have been able to perform. I congratulate them on many things that they have undone, particularly in the realm of the emergency aberrations and excesses. I also congratulate them on many things in other walks of life that they have done but what I want to suggest to them is that their performance has not come up to the expected level. And what is worse, I do not see in the history of parliamentary democracies, especially since 1945, any parallel where a Government has allowed its tremendous popularity and goodwill throughout the vast length and breadth of our motherland to be frittered away so soon and so wrecklessly as this Government has done in the last two years. This is not my charge, but I express my

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

anguish, based on the honest assessment that I have been able to make. Therefore, my point is that we must find out what it is that they are not able to do.

Many things have been done of course. The President says that democracy has been restored. Good, but don't say it repeatedly. If you do it repeatedly, then please see that you too are also on democratic lines and democratic rails always! My hon. friend Prof. Dandavate has come back from U.P. I do not want to spend a minute on U.P. politics at all, but I cannot imagine in a parliamentary set-up the Speaker of a Legislative Assembly in the middle of the term of the Assembly converting himself from Speaker to Chief Minister? This is not done. If this was done wrongly by the previous regimes, surely, we should also say that this was wrong. I am not referring to individuals as such nor I am referring to the politics of UP Assembly. I am only saying what is going wrong when you are talking of democracy.

13 hrs.

You will find that the two years of Janata Government have done many good things. But my main complaint and grievance is that about these good things that have been done, they have not bothered to publicise them properly and adequately. It is the bad public relations from which this Government is suffering. I do not know why. I know, of course, partly why, because they are partly busy in their own infighting....

रेल मंत्री (श्री मधु दंडवते) : अब वह खत्म हुआ ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If it is खत्म हुआ तो ठीक है, I am glad. Partly they are also giving over-attention to the aberrations of Emergency and to the guilty persons involved. I am one of the last persons to say that the guilty must go scot-free. Not at all. In this very Parliament, in the last Lok Sabha, times without number, I have taken liberties to oppose everything that went wrong during Emergency. But how long and how many times shall we go on harping on this record of Emergency misdeeds? What is expected of this Government is that they will now take lessons from Emergency experiences and do something which will help the people of the country.

Let me tell you, quite frankly—Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, is present here I am glad to see him here—the law and order situation is not as satisfactory as it ought to be. It is one of the primary concerns of any democratic Government, any Government, as a matter of fact, much more of a democratic Government. If we have restored freedom, can we say, we have also restored to some extent licence in the name of freedom? It was the poet Milton who in his memorable poem, "The Paradise Lost," had these lines when he said about the people—"Licence they mean when they cry liberty." One finds today that in name of liberty, a lot of licence is being used by people. Government are not able to check them at right time and on a proper occasion. A feeling of insecurity is increasing amongst the people, not only among the general people but particularly among women and children and weaker sections of the community, the people in the countryside. They feel that the persons responsible for, and who are in-charge of, law and order are not able to deliver the goods in giving them protection from life and property being damaged, destroyed or killed.

Now, I want to quickly point out that one gets an impression in some of the States in this country that there is nothing like Government. Somebody said sarcastically—my Marxist friends may relish it—that in some parts of India, the State really is withering away because there is no Government worth the name in those parts! The House knows what those parts are. I do not want to mention them. If you cannot perform your

duty as a Government, then you are failing in your primary duty and responsibility.

My next point is that corruption and nepotism have not been properly attacked. In the two years of the Janata Government, I cannot see any significant change in the quality of political and public life with regard to elimination of corruption and nepotism. I do not say that these things have increased. But these things have not gone down. It was expected of the Government and my friends sitting there, led by Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narayan, Acharya Kripalani and others, that corruption and nepotism will be uprooted. I am afraid, that has not been done.

The firm and purposeful leadership is also lacking. The Government requires leadership which must be determined, dedicated, effective and purposeful.

Having said that, all that remains for me to say is that some important legislations are missing in the President's Address and those legislations are the Anti-Defections Bill and the Lokpal Bill. They are not found any mention in the President's Address. I hope that will be done now.

One last word and I have done, and that is about electoral reforms.

I shall not speak about foreign affairs now, not only because there is no time now but, perhaps, I could take the opportunity of speaking on them when the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs come up before Parliament.

About electoral reforms, I do not like the President saying:

> "The detailed proposals evolved will be discussed with the political parties."

Why only 'political parties'? Apart from political parties, the independents, the academicians, the citizens and the general public should be consulted because electoral reforms are important. I want the Janata Government to go ahead with electoral reforms in the coming year, in the third year, to formulate them and have them adopted by Parliament, so that the new elections fought will be on the basis of the reforms in electoral laws, so that clean public life is maintained and allowed to grow and all dirt and other evils of public life and political life are done away with.

With these words, I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the hon. House for having been charitable to me and for pardoning me for my lapse for which I, once again, tender my apologies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2.05 p.m. when the Prime Minister will reply to the debate.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENTS' ADDRESS—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, though I had not the opportunity to hear every speech of my hon. friends who spoke on the President's Address, I have been careful enough to be acquainted with the criticisms that have ben made and I must express my thanks to all the hon. Members for taking a keen interest in the Address even though it was described as something which was complacent, which is without any meaning, which is full of half truths, which concealed facts and all that. All kinds of things were said and yet that it has generated that

[Shri Morarji Desai]

much interest amongest all of them is a very significant factor. But that is usual.

I must also thank them for pointing out many things, right or wrong, because it was from these things one always benefits and that is how I take all the criticism. But, when criticism is over-done, it becomes difficult to benefit by it. That also ought to be recognised and realised. Where criticism is justified, it can be very severe also and I have no quarrel with that, but, where criticism is not justified but serious criticism is made, then one becomes a bit sceptic in looking at the criticism. There is a danger involved in taking up that line which I would venture to bring to the notice of my hon. friends.

One hon. Member went to the length of saying that it is a document *par excellence* which conceals government's dismal performance. I do not know what is the dismal performance? At any rate, he has called it performance, even if it is dismal. He was not heard to say that we did not do anything; and that there was no performance. But I do not see how that is justified.

If we look at the various points of criticism made, I think all reasonable persons will have to agree that the record as given in the President's Address of government's performance is neither dismal nor unsatisfactory under the circumstances in which we are working and considering also that after all we are human beings who deal with it and cannot claim perfection. There may be shortcomings no doubt, but they have to be viewed in a reasonable manner so that we can improve them. If we look at the whole criticism from this point of view, I am sure my hon. friends will see some relevance in what I am telling them.

In the first place, it was said that there is an atmosphere of violence prevailing in the country. Who is responsible for it? Is the government responsible for it? The Government is trying to meet it as best as it can. But would not my hon. friends look within their own conscience and see if they have not been responsible for the violence? What happened after the privilege motion had been passed in this hon. House? I can understand people who disagree with it, but to go in the streets and organise demonstrations revel in them and then if you say that there is violence, who is responsible for it? If we are dealing with it in a civilised manner, it must not be understood that we will allow it to go on.

Yesterday, a judgment was given by Court against Shri Shukla and Shri Sanjay Gandhi. And see what scene was created in the court by some of these people? They belong to the Opposition camp; they cannot deny it. Otherwise, they would not be there. Outside also they were attacking buses; there were very few people and not many. But, this is how this thing goes on. I had drawn the attention of my hon. friend, the Leader of the Opposition, after the Privilege Motion that things were taken to the streets by some of them and they revelled in them. So many people had taken part in the demonstrations. I asked: 'Is this right? And he agreed with me that there should be no violence?' But, did he condemn it publicly? He knows the answer himself. It is these matters which ought to be considered. Is violence the concern only of Government? Is it not also the concern of my hon. friends? Have they not the same interest of the country at heart? If that is so, we ought to find ways and means for which I am trying my level best. We have been consulting the Opposition Leaders in all these matters. We also consulted the Opposition Leaders in the matter of communal disturbances and reprisals against the Harijans. And Government have appointed now a Committee under my colleague, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence representing all parties to go into this question and to see what can be done. And we shall certainly take action accordingly.

That is what we had said. Therefore, is it not necessary for my hon. friends to be more appreciative of this action and to cooperate in it rather than to encourage violence when it suits somebody? That is all I can plead with them in this matter. The charge is not relevant against the Government. Let those who make that charge examine their conscience and they will find where the fault lies. We are trying to do our level best. I hope they will help us. Even if they do not help us, we shall still try to do better and see that we contain it.

It was said money supply has rocketed. Yes, personally I am not very happy with any growth in money supply. I have often said that it has increased much less than what it was before. In 1976-77 it was 20 per cent and it is 14 per cent in 1977-78. That also is high in my view. But prices rocketed by 12 per cent in 1976-77. But they did not increase—we contained them—in 1977-78 because we took other measures to see that supplies of consumer goods and other essential commodities are freely available. And that is what is accepted today that consumer goods are available to all people without any let or hindrance and at prices which are much lower than what they were before. For 10 years the inflation went on merrily and that has not been contained. We are not happy yet. We have got to bring down all prices.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (Palani): May I point out that the consumer index has been continuously rising since you took office?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That also requires to be examined further. There is some irrelevancy in the statistics. I have been saying it for quite some time now. But that has not been attended to. I will try to see if we can find a better method of compilation of statistics.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): To say that the prices are steady for that the statistics are all right and when we say that the prices are moving up the statistics are faulty!

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Let my friend have the courtesy of hearing me. Let there be some sportsmanship on the part of the Leader of the Opposition. I do not want him to immitate me. Let him show some good sense.

Then it is said that industrial growth was high in 1976-77. Yes. It was about 9.5 per cent whereas it was only 3.9 per cent in 1977-78. That is true. But what was the actual state of affairs? Why was it so? The industrial growth related to production which was not in common demand and the inventories went up very high which we had to inherit, a bad inheritance and in spite of that if we made real growth of 3.9 per cent it is something for which they ought to give us some credit. How could they? Then they will be condemning themselves. But with all that growth what was the real growth of Gross National Product. In 1976-77 the Gross National Product increased by 1.7 per cent and the Net National Product Increased by 1.4 per cent. And with this industrial growth of 3.9 per cent the Gross National Product in 1977-78 increased by 7.4 per cent and the Net National Product by 7.2 per cent. So, there should be some sense of proportion. Let my friend opposite study mathematics and also Economics to be understood better than what he is doing.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): For mathematics he can come to me.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: And then it is said that multi-nationals are being encouraged in this country. I suppose they are dreaming of what they were doing before. We are checking them. But we have no prejudices against them. We are more careful about our national interest and against that interest we will not do anything. Therefore, you see what has happened. During the last year Coca Cola and IBM—which are multi-national—have left this country. (*Interruptions*) But

[Shri Morarji Desai]

that was also on principle. We have no prejudices. Because they would not fall in line with the national interest we could not go with them. That is why they left.

Then it is said that there is a mad import policy. I do not know whether they know what the world 'mad' means. If 'sane' is called 'mad' then I have no objection. Afterall what is the import policy? We have imported articles which were scarce here and their prices had gone up. Edible oils had become scarce and very costly. We had therefore to import it and the prices have been made steady. Now was that import sane or mad? If one goes to a lunatic asylum, the visitor is considered mad.

Then, Sir, Science and Technology also came in for criticism and it is said that Science and Technology is not making progress, that it has been relegated to the background. They don't want even to know the facts.

And then it is said, nuclear energy programme also is being reversed. On the contrary we are taking things out of the morass in which they had plunged them on account of some actions.

And then it is said, we are allowing even our nuclear installations to be inspected. Whoever told them that? In spite of my clear enunciation of the whole position in this House, this is what they say by way of criticism. What can I say? I only sympathise with their want of material to criticise us. That is all that I can say.

After all, we are not going to make any compromise in this matter and we have said that inspection of our installations can take place only if inspection of all instanations in all the countries take place. Otherwise how are we going to allow it? We are prepared to undergo any difficulties in the matter but we are not prepared to surrender national self-respect.

And then it is said, we are going with the U.S. and then they will apply 'S' and 'R' to it and then say, U.S.S.R. We are friends with all of them. Therefore, we don't surrender ourselves to anybody. It is on equal terms that our relations are with everybody. And we are happy that that is acknowledged by all of them. But they are jealous that we have better relations today than they had even after surrendering. And that is how the foreign policy is judged. When the Foreign Minister goes to China at their invitation and on their suggestion that we should solve our problems by discussion, and then, agreeing to it, if the Foreign Minister goes. I don't think how they can say it is ill-timed. What is the time? I don't know whether they are astrologers to give us auspicious time. But they are political astrologers as it suits their convenience. (*An hon. Member Shri Madhu Limaye*). We don't do like that, whether it is Shri Madhu Limaye or whether it is my hon. friend;I make no difference in this matter. Facts are facts. One has got to look at facts as they are. What have we done? If the Foreign Minister went there, has he compromised in anything? The moment he found that they had attacked Vietnam he cut short his tour and came away. What greater protest than that could have been made there? I doubt if his predecessors had any courage to do that. It is they who set up the consular agencies there, it is they who sent ambassador there, not we. Therefore it was they who started it and if we now try to work it better, why are they feeling aggrieved about it? I cannot understand.

We have made it very clear that the problem of the land which they have taken from us,—has got to be solved to our satisfaction. We have said that. There can be no compromise on that issue at all. Not only that. When the Foreign Minister went there and talked with them, they also agreed that they would have no dealings with the rebels from Nagaland and elsewhere. On

the Kashmir issue also they have begun to realise their mistake. But it takes time. But to say that we are compromising our position is not correct: I only hope that they find something more tangible for criticism of us. And then to say that we are going with the U.S.A., we are going with this man, we are going with that man, that has no meaning. I have made it very clear to all these friends, and they have agreed, that our relations with any country will not be at the cost of any other country. That is what we have made clear and we want to see that all countries become friends so that war is abolished. That is how we want to help in the whole world situation. But we have got to be considering of ourselves in this country. If we are weakened by my hon. friends here, in this matter, I do not know whether they are serving the national interest. That is all that I have to request them to consider.

In the science and technology field there are some people, who are being put up, to say that we are going against those scientists, there is no greater lie than that uttered by anybody. We are trying to see that real scientists are encouraged. But everybody who gets a degree of B.Sc. or M.Sc. is not a Scientist. One who is wedded to Science is a scientist. That is how we are encouraging them. As regards nuclear energy for peaceful purposes it is being pursued and pursued far more vigorously now than before. Not only that. In the Space Science also, we are making further progress. We have allotted more money to Science and, Technology and for its advancement than before. Does that mean that we are paying less attention to it? If the arrangement that is made is more effective in ensuring that the various laboratories function more effectively and more checks are applied to some of the defaulting people who make a grievance of it, should they support those defaulting people or should they support this Government? Is it in the national interest to support those who did not pull their weight but were burdensome? Is it in the interest of science and technology? That is how it ought to have been considered.

Then, when one comes to foreign policy, they also find fault with me by saying that I have refused to interfere in the matter of the sentence against Mr. Bhutto. I do not understand how they find fault with me in this matter. If I say that I cannot interfere in the affairs of any country, how am I going to say anything else? But look at these very friends who are saying so much about Mr. Bhutto. Have they said anything about what happened in Nepal when two people were executed? Have they said anything about the Generals who were executed in Iran or somewhere else? I do not speak about any of these things because we must be consistent. We cannot interfere in other countries' affairs. It is their concern. Yes, if we discuss with them at any time, we can say whatever we have to say if they have asked for it. But that is a different matter. Otherwise, one cannot say it. How would we like if somebody interferes with our policy? Would we allow them to do so? Then how can we interfere with the affairs of other people? That is why we have to have more consideration in these matters. If all of us are wedded to non-aligned policy, I believe all of us are wedded to non-aligned policy, at least in this respect there is no difference of opinion, I hope. Though in detail sometimes they go away by their own alignments, we are not aligned to anybody. But I cannot say the same thing about all my opposition friends. They are certainly aligned to some or the other, some of them, not all. And then the criticism comes that according to their alignment, I must also show my alignment. How can I do that? We have to be correct in this matter and not merely correct, but truthful and that is what we are seeking to do. But the worst part was the criticism made by my hon. friend, the Leader of the Opposition, when he said that the sense of oneness in the country is being lost fast. I do not know what dreams he is dreaming. But is

[Shri Morarji Desai]

not there a better sense now than before in all the State Governments? There are 7 State Governments which are not of the Janata Party. They are quite different. But our relations with them are the best, they are the same, uniform with all the Governments. Was that achieved in their time? But this has been achieved. I don't want to give my opinion about it. Ask them. They have publicly stated this. At the National Development Council also, with all kinds of different arguments, ultimately we all come to a conclusion where we don't quarrel. Is that losing oneness? I don't understand what be means by it.

And then the language problem is brought in. Where are we trying to push anybody against his own wish, desire or understanding? We are not trying to do that; but does that mean that we should lose sight of the fact that Hindi is the official language, according to our Constitution? Can I lose sight of that fact? But I am not pushing it. I have made it very clear. Then, who should be found fault with? Should the Government be found fault with, or those who are not going with the Constitution? But I don't ask them to do it, because this is not a matter where we should create a controversy or create unnecessary bad blood anywhere. It is to be done by agreement, by bringing people together and not by propaganda like this; but this is a wrong propaganda that is being made. That is where I would plead with my hon. friends that in the interests of the country itself, please don't try to increase the controversies or make them worse. We should try to narrow them down. And there, if I have lapsed in any way, I am prepared to be hauled over the coals and pay whatever price they want from me. I won't make such a mistake in spite of any provocations that may be given. And in that very matter, my friend opposite—he is very friendly when we talk, but—when he talks at me here, he says something else.

MR SPEAKER: It is the parliamentary way.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May be it is so usually in human societies. I don't know; but I am not like that. I am his friend. Whether he is, or not is his concern.

Then there we referred to Pondicherry. What did I say? I do believe that Pondicherry cannot remain always apart as a small island territory like that. It is not possible, but it has to be done in a proper manner. I have no doubt about it. Government has not taken any decision—that is what I have said.

An HON. MEMBER : What about Goa?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Goa is not the same as Pondisherry. Goa is four times Pondicherry. You seem to forget that.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Why are you bringing it unnecessarily?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am not. I am saying this because the criticism is made here, and it was also made there. I do not know why that kind of thing is said there. Instead of finding fault with them, they find fault with me. What did I say? If I am asked, should I tell a lie? I am not used to it; and I am not going to do it during my life, for anything. What I believe in, I will say. But that does not mean that I will push the Government into doing what I want. That is the line which is the line of Government also; but it is not to be done in a manner which creates difficulties. That we don't want to do.

About Goa, I have also said that Daman, Diu and Nagar Haveli have to merge in the neighbouring areas. They cannot continue like that. But

I cannot do that immediately. But it has to be done. Now people are telling me: Uttar Pradesh must be divided into several parts, Bihar must be divided into several parts. Otherwise they won't function. It may be. But how can I create these problems to-day, If these small things create problems, how can I talk about it? We have to wait for better times to consider this; that is all I can say.... (*Interruptions*). My personal view is there; I do not cease to have personal views because I am Prime Minister.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) : That is what I wanted yesterday also; I never said anything beyond that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I would not have written the letter if that was the use to be made of it.

I will be more careful in writing letters to you now.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : I preserve it and I gave it in public.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The unkindest cut was: that we were vindictive against the ex-Prime Minister. By what stretch of imagination this is said, I do not know. How? In what manner have we been vindictive? Is she not completely free to go about and say whatever she likes to say against us, most of it lies?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I want to seek a ruling from you. This is the second time the Prime Minister is using the word 'lies'. Earlier he said it with respect to somebody else. He is using it now. I want to get a ruling whether it is parliamentary? If that is so, it can be used by us also.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not say so about a Member but if I say that about one who is not a Member I do not think it is unparliamentary.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : The question is whether the word 'lie' is parliamentary?

MR. SPEAKER : I will examine it. As regards Members it is unparliamentary. Whether it can be used against others, I shall examine.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If you think it is not parliamentary, I will say all right they are untruths. I withdraw that word 'lie', if that satisfies the hon. Member.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I have no objection; I want your ruling; my request for ruling is there.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not want to quarrel about words; I bother only about the substance and the substance stands. If we have a special court, that is also being done after reference to the Supreme Court, even there what is being done is that there is no special procedure in the special court, the procedure will be the ordinary procedure and we are not making anything special to take away any rights but it is only to expedite the disposal of the cases so that they do not drag on for a long time that we are doing this . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): What about special courts for smugglers and blackmarketeers?

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are the owners of the Janata Party.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If they can refrain from this kind of allegations and counter allegations I will be very happy.

Why give substance to it? Are not substances being given? One has to reply. If I do not reply to the point, it is said I have not replied and the President's Address does not

(Shri Morarji Desai)

mention everything. Of course criticism here may mention everything under the sun. But how can the President's Address say everything under the sun? Then it will be two or three volumes.

It has to be made only in substance and that is what is sought to be done.

Therefore, I should like my hon. friend to think about those matters and help us in those matters. We have been trying to have full rapport with the Opposition leaders in various matters and we discuss with them; they were also good enough to discuss with us because if they do not discuss, how could I function? I am thankful to them for that; we also discussed the communal matters, the Harijan problem and in a conference it was decided that I should appoint a committee to go into it. We have appointed a committee representing all Opposition Parties as far as possible under the chairmanship of Shri Jagjivan Ram Ji; It will go into this problem and give suggestions about ways and measures which we will certainly carry out. That is what we want to do.

In the matter of many evils that we have inherited we are trying to solve them. For backward classes also, we have appointed a backward classes Commission who will give us their views after considering everything as to what we should do in this matter and we will not take twenty years as was done before. That will not happen. We will take action on its report. We will take aciton on their report and see that the matter is satisfactorily solved. That is why we have appointed it. That is why we have appointed a Minorities Commission. That is why we have also appointed a Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We are trying to see that they work without any let or hindrance, that they work properly and have full scope to do so, so that we can have better understanding and better solution of all these problems. After all, the interest of all of us lies in seeing that this country is fully integrated, that all communities come together, that we work as one body look at the inerests of the country and nobody oppresses another. That is what we want to do. But we have to go some way further in order to achieve the results because we are suffering from a very bad inheritance. It is nobody's fault but it is there. We have got to overcome it. We are trying our best to do it. In that, I will always seek the cooperation of my hon. friends because without that we cannot do much and I hope it will always be forthcoming. I am sure here also we will bring in that kind of atmosphere in course of time.

MR. SPEAKER: A number of amendments have been moved by the hon. Members to the Motion of Thanks. Shall I put all the amendments to the vote of the House together?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I want my amendment No. 20 to be put separately, because I want to pinpoint the attention of the House. It is about wasteful expenditure in several Government departments and agencies.

MR. SPEAKER: Any other hon. Members wanting his amendment to be put separately?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I want Amendment No. 153 regarding the Industrial Relations Bill to be put separately.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Amendment No. 383.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Amendment No. 322.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Amendment Nos. 317 and 318.

MR. SPEAKER: I will go one by one. I will now put Amendment No. 20 moved by Shri Mavalankar.

Amendment No. 20 was put and negatived.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Amendment No. 91.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot put it because it has not been moved. Amendment No. 153 also has not been moved. Amendment No. 383 also has not been moved.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It was moved.

MR. SPEAKER: The office says it was not moved.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How can the office say so? I am here.

MR. SPEAKER: The office is checking it up. I will come to it later. Amendment No. 322 has not been moved.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am moving it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now; that is not possible. Amendment No. 153 has not been moved.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Mr. Rajan moved it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am afraid it has not been moved. At the beginning itself we said that those who are moving their amendments may send slips within 15 minutes. You have not sent it. I will now put Amendment Nos. 317 and 318, moved by Shri Dhirendranath Basu, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 317 and 318 were put and negatived.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Sir, my amendment No. 322 should also be put to at least voice vote. I am not pressing it to division.

MR. SPEAKER: The normal procedure is that when any business is taken up, if any Member wants to move his amendments, he has to send a slip within 15 minutes. All the slips are kept in safe custody. So, there is no difficulty in checking them. But if Shri Rajan says that he has sent a slip, I wil accept is, in spite of the fact that the slip has not been received here.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): No, I have not sent the slip, I have only given notice of the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not enough.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: If a member has gone out for more than 15 minutes, does it mean that he is deprived of his right to move amendments?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: After all, there are not many such cases; only five cases. It can be by voice vote.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I think it is far easier.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Very often when we raise something you quote the rules. So, may I be permitted to quote the rules? If Shri Rajan stands up and moves the amendment. I think it should be considered sufficient.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"But regret that no note has been taken in the Address of the united and unanimous opposition of the working class to the Industrial Relations Bill and the demand for its withdrawal." (153)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure in stopping 'Political Witch hunting' against people of previous Government." (383)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the grievous loss of lives and property in Pondicherry due to agitation against apprehended merger and about the steps that are required to be taken to maintain the identity of the Union territory of Pondicherry clearing all fears and speculations regarding its status and respecting the wishes and aspirations of the people of the territory." (322)

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put to the vote Amendment No. 153, given notice of by Shri Rajan.

Amendment No. 153 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 383, given notice of by Shri K. Lakkappa, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 383 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 322, given notice of by Shri A. Bala Pajanor, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 322 was put and negatived.

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa): I wish to withdraw my amendments Nos. 71 to 73 and 371 and 372.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

HON MEMBERS: Yes

Amendments Nos. 71 to 73 and 371 and 372 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put amendments Nos. 26 to 38, 187 to 200, 213 to 231, 361, 374 to 376, 378 to 380 and 392 moved by Shri Keshavrao Dhondge to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 26 to 38, 187 to 200, 213 to 231, 361, 374 to 376, 378 to 380 and 392 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put all the rest of the amendments to the vote of the House.

All the other Amendments were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 19th February, 1979.'"

The motion was adopted.

---

*Amendments negatived : Nos. 1 to 19, 21 to 25, 92 to 104, 118 to 124, 135 to 142, 176 to 186, 238 to 259, 317 to 321, 370, 385, 391 and 394.

14.54 hrs.

SPECIAL COURTS BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move*:

> "That the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of a certain class of offences, be taken into consideration."

The House is fully aware of the findings of the Shah Commission of Inquiry which have shocked the conscience of the nation. The report has revealed how during the period of Emergency, the rule of law had been ignored, indeed violated blatantly, how with vital fundamental rights suspended, civil liberties withdrawn and the press censored, persons in authority had tended to act arbitrarily violating both law and decency and causing great human suffering and injustice. I need not go into details of such actions. Illegal detentions and demolitions and other illegal acts of the commission of which the Shah Commission and other Commissions of Inquiry have revealed prima facie evidence have already been discussed in the House. The Report of the Shah Commission has thrown much light on what occurred and provides justification for further legal action. Government has repeatedly assured this Hon'ble House as also the public generally, that wherever, under the cover of emergency, crimes had been committed unmindful of the law, and against whom evidence exists of the commission of such offences, they will be brought before the courts. It is the obligation of the state not only to prosecute persons involved in such crimes but also to make arrangements for the speedy judicial determination of such prosecutions. The ordinary criminal courts for a variety of reasons, cannot reasonably be expected to bring these trials to an early conclusion. Government, therefore, considers that only if special courts are established at a high level to deal exclusively with such offences, the trial of these cases will not be unduly protracted. This has been amply brought out in the 'Kissa Kursi Ka' case, where progress was made only after the Supreme Court directed the trial court to take up the hearings from day to day and that it was possible to bring the case to a reasonably speedy conclusion.

As Government were anxious that any such measure should be free from all doubts regarding its constitutionality and fairness, a reference was made to the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution seeking its advisory opinion on the Special Courts Bill, 1978, the provisions of which were substantially the same as those of Shri Jethmalani's Bill. The Supreme Court has opined that the Parliament has the legislative competence to create Special Courts. It has endorsed the constitutionality of establishing Special Courts by law for securing the speedy trial of such offences. It has also pointed out certain infirmities in the Bill referred to it and these have been removed in the present Bill which is now before the House.

The Bill provides for the establishment of an adequate number of Courts to be called Special Courts. Only sitting Judges of the High Courts will preside over these Courts. If the Central Government is of the opinion that there is prime facie evidence of the commission of an offence during the operation of Proclamation of the Emergency dated 25th June, 1975 by a person who has held high public or political office in India and that the offences ought to be dealt with under this Act, the Central Government shall make a declaration to that effect in every such case and prosecution in all such cases shall be instituted only in a Special Court and all prosecutions pending in any Court shall stand transferred to such a Court. All cases before the Special Courts will be tried under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure applicable to warrant cases triable by magistrates. An appeal shall lie as of right from any judgment or order of the Special Court to the Supreme Court both on facts and

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

on law. I do not wish to take more time of the House at this stage and with these few observations, therefore, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of a certain class of offences, be taken into consideration." There are two amendments, one by Mr. Rajagopal Naidu and another by Mr. Faleiro. But both are time barred and so they are not allowed.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): On a point of order. I gave notice of my amendment to refer this Bill to a Select Committee today before 10 a.m. You are right when you say that as per Rule 79, this is time barred. But I may draw your attention to the fact that you have powers to waive this rule and this rule had been waived in several instances in the past. Even amendments to refer a Bill to a Select Committee which had been submitted on the floor of the House, after the motion for consideration was moved, had been allowed and that too without giving any reasons. I have given it before 10 A.M. There are instances recorded where it had been submitted after the motion for consideration was moved on the floor of the House and it was accepted without giving any reasons. You will never do it consciously, but even unwittingly, none of us should contribute to the impression that we are helping the Government in bulldozing this Bill through Parliament.

15 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: If there are other amendments to the same effect, I am not allowing them.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I submit that we have to give notice of some amendments further. Our party is meeting and we have to take some decision with respect to certain amendments. Therefore, I request that some accommodation should be given. We will give notice of amendments by this evening.

MR. SPEAKER: About this particular thing, why I am saying is that there is already an amendment to refer the Bill to the Joint Committee.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: That gives a longer time upto June or July. I do not want to create an impression that we want to delay it. I have given time for the Joint Committee to report by 31st March.

MR. SPEAKER: The delay is condoned in both the cases. Now, the Amendments to be moved.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 25th June, 1979. (10)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I beg to move:

That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st June, 1979. (32).

"That the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of a certain class of offences, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 15 members, 10 from this House, namely:—

(1) Dr. H. Austin
(2) Shri G. M. Banatwalla
(3) Professor P. G. Mavalankar
(4) Shri A. Bala Pajanor
(5) Shri H. M. Patel
(6) Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia
(7) Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad
(8) Shri B. Shankaranand
(9) Shri Kommareddi Suryanarayana
(10) Shri K. Lakkappa

and 5 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall

be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 31st July, 1979;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 5 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (33).

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th June, 1979." (101).

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of a certain class of offences, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 15 members, 10 from this House, namely:—

1. Shri G. M. Banatwalla
2. Shri Bedabrata Barua
3. Shri P. K. Deo
4. Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo
5. Shri Hitendra Desai
6. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan
7. Shri H. M. Patel
8. Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi
9. Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad
10. Shri Eduardo Faleiro

and 5 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 31st March, 1979;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 5 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (102).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Faleiro; I have called you to speak on the Bill.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I would like to make a few submissions on the Bill. My submission is that what the Hon. Minister has mentioned—that this Bill has the sanction of the Supreme Court—is incorrect. The majority opinion, which was delivered by the Chief Justice, has pointed out that this Bill can be fair only if all offenders in high places, all people who have misused public offices—whether during Emergency, before Emergency or after Emergency—at any time are brought within the scope of this Act. What the Supreme Court has said is that they were powerless because they were merely a court and they can examine only the legal aspect, but they found, in all fairness, that political necessity and moral considerations do require that there should be no distinction between those who have abused public offices and there should be no discrimination against those who are alleged to have misused public offices during Emergency. That is the opinion delivered by the majority of the Judges. Justice Krishna Iyer, who has concurred wth the opinion of the majority has gone to the point of saying that, even from strictly legal canons, there cannot be any assurance at this stage that, unless all offenders or all persons who

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

abuse public offices in high places are brought within the scope of the Bill, there would not be justified grounds and strong grounds for challenging the Bill, even after it is passed, on Constitutional and legal grounds. Justice Singhal in fact says that this is against the Constitution and wrong, that this Bill now brought before the House is illegal and unconstitutional.

So, I find that the Bill is discriminatory, that the Government has not heeded the very wise remarks made by the Supreme Court, that the Government has picked up only certain passages from the majority opinion of the Supreme Court, with which they are now seeking—I use a strong word—to 'mislead' the House. Therefore, it cannot claim any justification from the highest court in the land. This is a vindictive measure. Nowhere in the world has there been a precedent for this type of legislation. Never before was there such legislation. Even in a neighbouring country like Ceylon, which has also witnessed this kind of political turmoil and sudden change of Government, there is only a Commission of Enquiry and that also consists of Supreme Court Judges. The courts that will try the persons who had abused their offices during the past regime will be ordinary courts, and there will be no special courts. Only in the case of Pakistan, which is under a military regime, this type of court has been formed. I submit that this should not happen in our country—what has happened in Pakistan in the past and what is happening today, as far as action against people of the previous regime is concerned. I therefore say that this is a black Bill which is really going to destroy and contribute a great deal towards weakening our parlimentary institutions which, I must admit, at no time have been strong. Our institutions are stumbling and this will deliver a fatal blow to our democratic institutions by bringing this kind of a discriminatory Bill and making Parliament merely a weapon for indulging in vengeance and vindictiveness against a person no less than a former Prime Minister of the country.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): I rise to support this Bill because, during the Emergency, for 20 months extraordinary powers were being assumed by the ruling authorities, both political and administrative. So many offences of a grievous nature have been committed by such authorities that if a special arrangement is not made to try such cases, those cases will go on pending in the law courts for decades together. As per legal principles, delay means denial of justice. If delay is made in these respects, then justice to the nation is denied. Not only the Opposition, the then political and administrative authorities are very eager and desirous to see that justice is given quickly, but also the parties which are affected by these offences are very eager to see that justice is given promptly. In other words, I would say that the ruling Party, the other parties and also the Opposition, the true Opposition—I mean, the Congress-I—are eager to see that justice is given very quickly. The people at large, the *janata*, are waiting to see that justice is given very quickly. I may say that all the people, both the intelligentia and the masses, demand and desire trial o fsuch offences. It has also they all want to know whether those political authorities and others who are alleged to have committed offences are really guilty or not. Under the circumstances, if in ordinary course, these cases are tried, as I have said earlier, two decades will pass and no justice can be given in these cases. So, special courts are necessary. It is for this reason that this Bill has been brought. It is under consideration and it needs immediate passage in this House. Sir, in the meantime, Commissions had been set up and they have given their findings; their findings say that a great number of offences have been committed both by the political and the administrative authorities during the period of Emergency. Also from other sources of the Government,

it has been ascertained that hundreds of offences have been committed. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to make arrangements for speedy and immediate decisions on these cases, and these 'arrangements' would mean that special courts are to be established. For that, this Bill has been brought in this House and it is now under consideration.

The hon. Member who spoke before me said that the Bill had been referred to the Supreme Court to get their opinion. The Supreme Court has given their opinion that constitution of such special courts, under the circumstances is necessary. Of course, one or two judges might have given a different opinion. But the majority of the judges have given the judgment that such a Bill is Constitutional and it is necessary.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North): Unconstitutional.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: So the government is in the right position to introduce this Bill and they desire that such a Bill should be there in their hands so that the nation's desire can be fulfilled.

With these words, Sir, I support the Bill.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL (Dhulia): I rise to oppose this Bill for establishing Special Courts.

My friend has earlier said that only two or three Judges have passed some remarks. But I would say the reference made by the President to the Supreme Court is itself incomplete. I will read out the question:

> "Whether the Bill or any of the provisions thereof, if enacted, would be constitutionally valid?"

That was the question posed before the Supreme Court regarding the Special Courts. It was not asked:

> "Whether it would be necessary in the light of the findings of the Shah Commission to expedite the matter of this trial?"

If that reference had been there, I think the Supreme Court's opinion would have been rather different.

Secondly, as my friend, Mr. Faleiro has pointed out, when the Supreme Court has suggested so many things in the note which has been prepared by various judges, only those things which are expedient are brought before the House and others are concealed. That is why we have moved an amendment for remitting this Bill to a Select Committee for a thorough study and that amendment itself will show that Special Courts, as he has explained in his speech, is not necessary.

Secondly, every Bill if referred to the Supreme Court for an advisory opinion like this, will result in some recommendations from the Supreme Court which will be the guiding principles for this Parliament and sometimes that will amount to indirectly compelling this Parliament to enact whatever has been directed by the Supreme Court. That means the importance of this House as the supreme body, as it is called, will not be there. Why I say this is because in the earlier reference and in the original Bill referred to the Supreme Court, it was envisaged that a retired Judge may be appointed to act as a Judge of the Special Court to which the Supreme Court objected and has said that only a sitting Judge of a High Court should be appointed with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India. That only indirectly shows that Judges of High Courts will be sitting in some other offices to try these cases. Then why not try such cases in the High Court itself? It is only a farce to establish these Special Courts under the pretext of expediting the matter.

Thirdly I will say that the mover of the Bill, Mr. Patel has referred that because of the offences committed during emergency and the findings of the Shah Commission, this is necessary. In the original bill it starts like this:

> "Whereas the Commissions of Inquiry appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952..."

[Shri Vijay Kumar N. Patil]

It starts with plural, that is, the Commissions of Inquiry. So, the findings of the several commissions, to start with just show—I would say that—that it is only meant for trying the persons who are alleged to be found guilty in the findings of the Shah Commission. That is to come to an end with only Shrimati Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister. We have noticed that right from the beginning of the Janata Rule, the Janata Party Government has tried to convict, to arrest or imprison Indira ji on this or that pretext as they could not do so. . .(*Interruptions*). The time is yet to prove it. That is why you are trying to establish special courts. Before that proof, you were trying to arrest her once. In every session we see that some bill or some enactment is there. Last session has also witnessed that the Privileges Committee's findings were put to vote and punishment was awarded to Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Here also it is meant to punish her by enacting the Special Courts Bill.

Then, it has been said in Sec. 5,

> "If the Central Government is of the opinion that there is a *prima facie* evidence of the commission of an offence alleged to have been committed during the period mentioned in the Preamble by a person who held high public or political office in India."

Here again it points out to the person who held office previously. But, as we know the Shah Commission was investigating that and had prepared a report about the emergency excesses. But, who was the mover of the emergency? Our hon. Minister—now Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram was the mover. Then why this should not contain the person who held the office and who is holding the office? Why it should contain only those persons who are not in the office at present whether in the States or in the Centre? That is the pointer which suggests that this Special Courts Bill is only meant to punish a certain individual under the garb of expediting the trial and punishing the alleged criminals.

Lastly, the Special Courts Bill, I would only say, is a political expediency to try to weed out strong political opponents whom Janata Party thinks that it will be difficult for them to avoid from coming to power if elections are held in the near future or after five years? So, by hook or crook, before the period is over of this Sixth Lok Sabha, this Government is trying to punish the so called criminals. Therefore, I will oppose this Bill and say that this trial of whatever persons who were found guilty by Shah Commission or by various other Commissions which were appointed previously the findings of which show that the persons in power are also guilty of same offences. So, all of them should be tried in regular high courts. To conclude I will again say that as the combined opinion of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court suggested that once if once a case is tried in one special court it should be transferable to another special court. This means the same thing Trial in the high court or a special court and appointments of a sitting judge also points out to the same thing that the Supreme Court wants indirectly to suggest to you that this is not necessary to enact although they have said that it is constitutionally and legally valid to enact such a Bill. But it is not necessary to enact it. Therefore, I will say that this Bill should be dropped and the course of law which will be taken through the high courts should be adopted. If such a Bill is brought, it should be brought for the smugglers of which one of the movers of this Bill is himself an advocate.

We found that during emergency these smugglers were punished. Of course, there were some political prisoners, but majority of them—I can say of Maharashtra—were smugglers and *mutka* kings who could not be punished by the ordinary courts of law and only through Emergency, they could be punished. Now they are let loose and again there is lot of smuggl-

ing going on throughout the country. *Mutka* business is going on. These persons cannot come within the clutches of law and they can afford to pay huge amounts of fees to the advocates. So, the cases remains pending in the High Courts and ordinary courts against such persons. So, if a Bill is to be enacted it should be enacted for these persons who are offenders of the law of the land and the persons who held high office in political life or government of India or State governments should be tried in regular courts. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE (Jalgaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. To uphold such a Bill is not doing any injustice to anybody according to me. The first important point to be seen is that the objective of the Bill is simply to expedite the matter. It has been reportedly told on the Floor of the House in a very very loud and emphatic manner by the Leader of the Opposition and other members that justice delayed is justice denied.

Sir, we all know that the present Criminal Procedure Code and the very constitution of the courts. First we start with the Magistrate's court; then comes the Sessions Court; then there is High Court and the Supreme Court. This hierarchy of courts which we have in the judiciary has been a matter of anxiety for us as to how we can cut-short and bring to book the guilty persons in the shortest possible time. In fact, we want to amend our ordinary procedures also in order to see that justice is expedited as far as possible. We are going to seriously tackle this question in the very near future and all of you will be saying it is better.

Now, Sir, the very fundamental principle involved is one of giving good opportunity to the person concerned, namely, the opportunity which is afforded to him in the ordinary course of law by preceding from various hierarchy of courts is not denied. It is not denied on account of this Special Courts Bill. So, I fail to understand how this Bill can be called prejudicial. The question is that only one court has been out off. That means the Sessions Court in which ordinarily these offences could have been tried. When they are offences triable by the Sessions Court they would have been initiated in Sesions Court and tried in the Session Court. Thereafter one appeal would have been there and thereafter there is appeal in the Supreme Court. We have put in here a provision which is very important. Look at that. The appeal is not only against the legal points but also against facts in the Supreme Court. May I ask the Opposition, would they not appreciate the point that the facts will be greater appreciated by the Supreme Court if Supreme Court avenue is available where learned judges are sitting to appreciate and re-appreciate the evidence on which the case has been decided by the Special Courts. When such a tremendous advantage is being given for a person to defend himself I see no reason why you should have a grudge against this. But their inherent attitude which has been there is borne out all along by the Congress (I) Leader and the Congress party. It is the real root cause for their opposing this Special Courts Bill. The Special Courts Bill ought to have been welcome , even by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the Leader of the Opposition, in the true spirit of meeting out justice to the persons concerned, so far as this machinery is concerned. But I think that the Leader of the Opposition has been prompted to say that this Bill is nothing but one which has been brought up on the basis of a political vendetta against Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the person who have committed excesses. (*An hon. Member: What is wrong about that?*) I think if that had been the main reason there would have been nothing to prevent the Janata party to proceed expeditiously and bring them to book by special tribunals even. We could have definitely had special tribunals and Nuremberg type of trials could have also been held, as was held by the international Tribunals. There was nothing

[Shri Yashwant Borole]

wrong at that time with it because we were also empowered by the very same emergency and MISA provisions which were in existence. We did not avail of them. We did not think it fit also to avail of them and to proceed in a totalitarian manner. On the contrary, we have appointed a commission to look into the excesses and to find out *prima facie* whether there, has been existence of any case or not. But that opportunity has not also been availed of by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and other persons who were called before the Commission. Have they done it? No. They have not even submitted what they wanted to say on the evidence against them. They have not given anything on oath. They have, on the contrary, refused the opportunity. They were given the option when they were told even by Privileges Committee: 'Well, if you do not even take oath, you are at liberty to say it even without taking oath; you can state before us your possible defence so that we can reasonably conduct ourselves.' Now, what was wrong then? May I ask him? The oath was not being administered. The Committee also told her. The Privilege Committee has told Mrs. Indira Gandhi and others. 'Look here; you can give your explanation. If you don't want to take oath, don't take oath. But say what you want to say about the factual position that appears against you.' But, have you explained it? What regard have you got for the tribunals? What regard have you got for the courts? What regard have you got for the Privilege Committee which is appointed by this House?

Therefore, looking to the objectives of this particular enactment...

AN HON. MEMBER: and the larger objectives of the nation and the people.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: If we have got any sense of justice, if we really imbibe that spirit, that here we are the citizens of this country who want justice, justice should be expeditiously meted out. The only precaution which is necessary is to see that a person against whom we are proceeding should not be denied the opportunity to defend. Now, let us see what opportunities are being denied. I shall be educating myself and even the House will become educated if the Leader of the Opposition and the persons in the opposition kindly explain to to us in what way the opportunities which are necessary would be denied to the persons who are going to be tried under the provisions of the Special Courts Bill.

Do you not agreewith us that the ordinary procedure which takes long long time, should not be followed in this particular context?

Can you not differentiate between the acts of a decoit and the acts of a man in power, who has been trusted by the Indian citizens, but who misused his own office to suit his own interests? Can you not make any distinction between these two things? It is from this aspect of the matter that this should be taken up as expeditiously as possible. Even now the speeches made in a West Delhi meeting may kindly be looked into where Mrs. Indira Gandhi has stated "they want to kill me and my partymen." This is what you are telling the nation. Is it the talk which is to be made? Have you tried to give opportunity to the Shah Commission to examine the case? You said "No, I will not present myself, I will not speak, I will not give out my theory, I will not give out my details, I will not give evidance". Why? What is the reason? When a Special Court is being appointed, you stoutly oppose it. On what principle and what grounds? Sir, if some persons who have committed excesses during Emergency irrespective of the fact whatever party they belong to, if they are brought to book, what wrong is there? A man in power who misuses his power, who has a tremendous capacity to destroy the basic rights of the humanity, did not mind putting thousands and lakhs of

people in jail. For what offence? Have you ever thought of it? When there was emergency, about one-and-half lakh people were behind the bars and they were in jail for 19 months. What had fallen down on India? What had happened to India during that time? Have you ever thought about it? But when a course has been open by way of a judicial court so that you can come forth and give the evidence and put up your case—which is a democratic course—you say it is objectionable and highly objectionable. It is no use laughing at this matter. Kindly take a serious note of it. Have you noted the tendency that has been growing in the Indian people? When the rulers themselves misbehave in a particular manner, what kind of cooperation are you going to get from the masses of this country? But have you given thought to the fact when during the emergency excesses had been committed in this country, I humbly submit, Sir, that it is absolutely necessary that such a Court should exist. Why it should exist, I will, in brief, make my submission. We know that the cases linger in ordinary courts for a long time and therefore it will require at least not less than 10 years to come to a decision, at the hands of an ordinary court right starting from the Magistrat's court upto to the Supreme Court. Well, it shall be our endeavour to see that the courts procedures are being followed.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): You say it takes 10 years. In the normal course, how many cases have taken 10 years? How many cases have been pending for the last 10 years?

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Many cases. Plenty of cases are pending.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Up till now how many cases are pending?

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Mr. Nair, I am not ready with the figure. But whatever it is, I can point it out, on the floor of the House if you particularly refer back to the old debates, you will kindly recall to your mind that the inordinate delays, have been there in many cases against the citizens of India. Mr. Shanti Bhushan our Law Minister had complained about this on the floor of this House. If you remember very correctly, it is true. The question that arises before us is whether the Special Courts which are sought to be instituted, will be in any way prejudicial to the defence of the accused. The most important point which lies for determination by the House will be this. Don't think that you belong to the Congress or that I belong to the Janata Party. Cast off such ideas and kindly come to a conscious decision. Is injustice going to be perpetrated on the accused persons who are going to be tried, by virtue of these Special Courts? Find out as to how they will lose the opportunity, or whether better justice will be available, i.e. whether judgement will be available according to law and justice. That is the fundamental issue. It is a question of lingering a litigation and so delays are to be combated and reduced. We are all obsessed with the idea that the cases in the courts are delayed inordinately That is what we have said here and elsewhere. We shall be highly obliged to the Members who oppose this particular Bill, if they can say how it becomes prejudicial to the defence of the persons concerned. Kindly concentrate on this aspect of the matter and convince the House. The House shall be with you. It is not that we want to do any injustice or we are having any predonceived ideas. We are open to correction, definitely, if it is found necessary; and this House can come to another decision also. But please don't go on with a prejudice, and don't go on thinking that nothing wrong has been done in this country. If you say that nothing wrong was done during Emergency, and that everything was OK then, perhaps it will be an untrue statement, and it will deceive the people of this country. But if you want to combat all the evils that have happened, if you want to do justice to the particular matter, kindly don't put up the same attitude

[Shri Jashwant Borole]

to-day at least. You can fully support this Bill. If you find that there are certain defects, they may kindly be pointed out. But the object of the Bill is a very laudable one; and the inordinate delays in booking the offenders, which is there in the ordinary courts has to be avoided, because of the special nature of the authority with which these offences have been committed. And we have to distinguish them, on the basis of certain standards. We should show that we want to meet the grievances of the 60 crores of Indian people who feel that justice cannot be meted out if the cases start at the lowest ladder and then gradually reach the top level of judiciary. If you don't have any prejudice, my submission will be that you should definitely think on these lines and point out what injustice is going to be perpetrated against the persons concerned, in their putting up their defence and how it is going to hamper it.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my party generally supports the purpose and the wisdom behind this Bill, namely, those who are guilty of grave offences of misuse of power, corruption and other atrocities during the emergency should be brought to book and punished. The Bill in its present form seeks to raise the trial court to the level of the High Court and appointment of judges is left to the Government, although concurrence of the Chief Justice is necessary.

Classification of offence to be referred to such courts is left in the hands of the Government. The worst part of it is that the scheme of the Bill is confined only to what happened during the Emergency. Why should there be a differentiation between the crimes committed during the emergency or some kind of offences committed either before the emergency or in the future without emergency.

The credibility of our people in our democracy and in our political system has to be restored. Those who were found guilty of the emergency excesses had once been punished politically. People had thrown them out of power. While it is necessary to punish them for the crimes, how is it justified to confine the Bill only to the emergency period. How can the people trust that a new Sanjay Gandhi will not come in the future? Where is the guarantee? It is not a virtue or vice of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her family or the caucus that was working around her to commit these crimes. Where is the guarantee that such things will not be repeated even without an emergency. Emergency, of course, helped them to commit these crimes without being questioned. People cannot go and complain immediately. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer has pointed out that if one takes courage and makes a complaint in a court, he will be diverted to a jail after leaving the court. If one goes through the note of Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, one will find that he has not found fault with the Bill for what it seeks to achieve but for what it has failed to achieve. He has categorically stated that the Bill morally fails in discriminating between the offences committed during the emergency and either before or after the emergency.

If one goes through the history of several commissions of enquiries that were appointed not immediately after the Independence but when the Act came into force in 1952, one will find that at least 12 commissions of enquiry have been there and their reports are also there. Some of those who are involved in those commissions of enquiry are adorning either on the Central Cabinet or on the several State Cabinets. How can the credibility of the people be restored if this is confined only to the period of emergency. Then this Bill is open to the charge or attack that it is done with political motive, political vindictiveness. I do not want that charge to be levelled against this party. I do not want criminals to escape by putting the blame on

the Bill. That is why my Party has not moved any amendment at the stage of introduction of the Bill. We have given notice of amendments to processes. I want this Bill to be a permanent measure to deal with any crime, either past or future, during or after emergency. That will meet the ends of justice and will go a longway to restore the confidence of the people in our democratic system, democratic administration. The full story of all that had happened has not been brought out by the commissions of enquiry; they were only partially brought out. Events connected with the working people of this country, how they suffered during that period, how their houses were demolished and how they were attacked, all these details have not come out. Only some superficial things have come. Some of the officials were allowed to escape. Those officials who were found guilty, only a very few of them, have been brought to book. Many of them are still there in key positions of the government. They must be booked now. If necessary service conditions and rules may be changed so that they could be suitably punished for the crimes of collusion with political personalities who were in power in that period.

Further, there is no real attempt on the part of this government, although they talk so much against corruption and for having a clean administration, to examine and remove the causes that give rise to such a phenomenon. What is the action they propose to take against the big business who were behind those political personalities and officials who were pulling wires; Sanjay Gandhi and the officers were only used by the big business. They are scot free. They are perhaps supplying funds for other political parties also... (*Interruptions*) If you have information please give it. The big business houses and the multinationals are trying to use not only important personalities in the Central Cabinet but also in the States; the World Bank is now allowed to freely negotiate even with the State Governments. Where is the guarantee that such things will not be repeated? They made such a serious allegation that Shrimati Gandhi was having funds in Swiss Bank. I do not know. Where is the guarantee that the new ministers do not have similar bank accounts. . . (*Interruptions*).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): In German banks?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I do not know—German bank or Swiss bank. Details may be available with friends like Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. Jokes apart, this is a serious matter. It concerns political administration of this country. So, I want to appeal at this stage to the Prime Minister who is a Gandhian to examine whether it is right to confine this only to crimes committed by a few personalities and that too during emergency. If they had committed crimes before emergency, those things cannot be classified. Then you are opening yourself to the charge that you pick and choose an as per your likes and dislikes you are using that power. This will be the misuse to bully people from other parties. The clause relating to the classification of offences will give room for such a criticism. Therefore, the following are important suggestions—

1. The Bill must be made permanent. It should be amended or important amendments should be accepted and if a better amendment can be brought officially by the Government, let them bring it to make it applicable to all the crimes of this nature—both in past, during emergency and in the future. That will restore credibility of the people in the Bill.

2. When so much talk is going on about emergency excesses, why does the Government hesitate to bring Constitutional amendments to remove the Article which gives power for the declaration of internal emergency? That shows that they are not opposed in principle to emergency.

[Shri M. Kalyanasundaram]

3. My amendment is with regard to the appointment of judges. Clause 3(2) says—

> "A Special Court shall consist of a sitting Judge of a High Court, nominated by the Central Government with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India."

This is an eye wash. The name will be proposed by the Government and how can the Chief Justice disagree? No doubt, it will not be a nomination. I propose that the Chief Justice may nominate. At least accept this amendment that the judge must be nominated by the Chief Justice.

4. Clause 5 (2) says—

> "such declaration shall not be called in question in any court."

When the power to classify the offences for reference to the Special Court is vested with the Executive—Executive means the Home Minister of the Government—single man gets that power, why should they object to it? If there is some discrepancy, why should they not give opportunity to cases in a court and that will not be the court below the rank of Supreme Court. It cannot be taken to any other court.

I do not want to take much of the time. I appeal to the Government to reconsider the whole thing and bring suitable amendment for putting this Bill as a permanent measure in our statute book.

16 hrs.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब एक विशेष अदालत का विधेयक उपस्थित किया जा रहा है तो लोगों को आशंका होती है कि कहीं मार्शल ला की तरह का कोई कानून तो नहीं बनाया जा रहा है। सामान्य परिस्थिति के लिए सामान्य अदालत चाहिये। लेकिन विशेष परिस्थिति के लिये विशेष अदालत होनी चाहिये। जहां तक यह बात कही गई कि इमरजेंसी के लिए ही यह अदालत क्यों बनायी गई, तो इमरजेंसी में जो अपराध किये गये हैं वह साधारण अपराध नहीं हैं। जैसा इस निर्णय में हमारे न्यायविदों ने बताया है कि इमरजेंसी के दौरान कोई छोटे अपराध नहीं किये गये हैं, और संविधान के खिलाफ, सामान्य कानून के खिलाफ और जनतंत्र को तोड़-फोड़ करने के लिए भी अपराध इसमें शामिल हैं। इसीलिए इन अपराधों को सामान्य स्तर पर देखना ठीक नहीं है।

जहां तक न्यायमूर्ति जस्टिस अय्यर का यह सवाल है कि सचमुच में इमरजेंसी कहने से केवल अपराधों को अलग नहीं कर देना चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा है :

> "Public offenders are not a peculiar feature of the Emergency but has been a running stream for long and bids fare to flow on, sometimes subterraneously, sometimes gushing through a mountain gorge. Therefore, a corrupt continuity cannot be cut up without better justification."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सचमुच में जब हम विशेष अदालत के प्रावधान के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा कर रहे हैं तो हमें न्याय के लिए एक सामाजिक दर्शन, सोशल फिलासफी आफ़ ला के सम्बन्ध में भी ध्यान देना होगा आखिर हम किस के खिलाफ़ यह काम कर रहे हैं? वस्तुतः जब हम न्याय के सामाजिक दर्शन की चर्चा करते हैं तो हमें मानना होगा कि सत्ता कोई भीख में नहीं मिली हुई होती है जिसका जो चाहे दुरुपयोग कर ले

> The crucial test is, all power is a trust.

जब सत्ता एक धरोहर है तो उसकी रक्षा करना पवित्रता के साथ हमारा सब का परम कर्तव्य है। सत्ता की धरोहर के साथ जो विश्वासघात करता है वह राजनीति और जनतंत्र का शत्रु होता है। हमने देखा है कि इमरजेंसी के समय में सत्ताधारियों ने सत्ता का दुरुपयोग किया, अपने पदों का दुरुपयोग किया, संविधान के साथ खिलवाड़ किया और इसीलिये उनको सामान्य कानून के मातहत अगर करेंगे तो क्या स्थिति होगी। यदि हम जस्टिस कृष्ण अय्यर के शब्दों में ही सुनें, सामान्य जो कानून होता है उसमें कितना समय लगता है, विलम्ब लगता है, यह हम सभी देखते हैं। उन्होंने कहा है:

> "It is common knowledge that currently in our country criminal courts excel in slow-motion. The procedure is dilatory, the dockets are heavy, even the service of process is delayed and still more exasperating, there are appeals upon appeals and revisions and supervisory jurisdictions, baffling and baulking speedy termination of prosecutions, not to speak of the contribution to delay by the Administration itself

by neglect of the basic necessaries of the judicial process."

तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सच मुच में अगर हम इसको सामान्य अदालत पर छोड़ देंगे तो यह कब तक तय होगा कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। कुछ ही दिन पहले हमारे विधि मंत्री ने कहा था कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट्स में 10, 10 साल के केसेज पेंडिंग हैं। पब्लिक मेमोरी बहुत छोटी होती है और 4, 5 साल के बाद जो जनतंत्र के साथ खिलवाड़ किया गया है, सत्ता का जो दुरुपयोग किया गया है उसको भी जनता भूल सकती है, और राजनीतिक थपेड़ों में जो राजनीतिक प्रभंजन होता है उसे भूल जाती है। इसलिये आवश्यक है कि अगर न्याय देना है तो जल्दी देना है।

माननीय बोरोले साहब ने अभी कहा है जस्टिस डिलेड जस्टिस डिनाइड। हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के मित्र कहते हैं Justice in haste goes justice waste.

यह बात ठीक है कि जल्दी में नहीं करना चाहिये। अगर जल्दी में करना होता तो हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के नेता माननीय स्टीफन जानते हैं कि हम लोग इन्दिरा जी को और उनके लोगों को मीसा में कैद कर सकते थे। लेकिन वह नहीं किया गया, हम लोगों ने जल्दी कोई कानून भी नहीं बनाया। हम लोग न्यायालय की प्रतिष्ठा करते हैं और इसीलिये कि हमारा कानून न्याय-सम्मत है। यही नहीं, इसके लिये हमने सर्वोच्च न्यायपालिका के सदन से इसको पूछा और जब उसने इसको अपनी स्वीकृति और सम्मति प्रदान कर दी तब यह यहां सर्वोच्च सदन में आपके विचरार्थ रखा गया है।

जब हमारे प्रतिपक्षी मित्र कहते हैं कि इसमें न्यायपालिका की कोई सम्मति नहीं है तो मुझे हंसी आती है। यह ठीक है कि न्याय के सम्बन्ध में बात होती है कि विभेद नहीं करना चाहिये, क्योंकि एमर्जेन्सी और नान-एमर्जेन्सी का विभेद नहीं करना चाहिये, लेकिन जस्टिस कृष्णा अय्यर ने अपना अलग मत दिया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि—Every differentiation is not a liscrimination. इसलिये जो अन्तर होता है वह विभेद नहीं होता है। इसीलिये जो यह डिफरैन्सियेशन किया गया है, इसको आर्टिकल 14 के अन्तर्गत डिसक्रिमिनेशन नहीं कह सकते हैं। यह सोचने की बात है।

राजनीति का चक्र इस प्रकार से चल रहा है कि हम लोगों को लग सकता है कि सचमुच में एक प्रकार से प्रतिहिंसा की भावना रखकर जनता सरकार कर रही है। मुहूर्त, समय और व्यक्ति कुछ ऐसा है कि ऐसा लगना स्वाभाविक है लेकिन हम तो यह कहते हैं कि यह उद्दात परम्परा है।

डर क्यों है ? न्यायपालिका तो हमारी कोई अतिरिक्त न्यायपालिका नहीं। जनता सरकार ने न्यायपालिका को स्वतंत्र और सम्पुक्त कर दिया, यह हमारी प्रपोजल भी नहीं है, फिर न्याय-पालिका के सामने जाने में डरने की बात क्यों होनी चाहिये ? जिस तरह से प्रतिपक्ष के लोगों ने आरोप लगाये, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने स्पष्ट रूप से सारे आरोपों को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के सामने स्वतंत्र और निर्भीक रूप से रख दिया है। जब वह निर्दोष हैं तो उनको डरना क्यों चाहिये ? यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है।

बिहार में भी दो कमीशन नियुक्त किये गये थे। उस समय भी मधुलकर कमीशन और दूसरे कमीशन बने थे, लेकिन क्या हुआ ? कुछ नहीं। सारी बातों पर पर्दा पड़ गया। भारत के इतिहास में यह पहली बार हुआ कि है कि राजनीतिज्ञों को डर होना चाहिये। राजनीति में सर्वोच्च पद पर रहकर सत्ता के दुरुपयोग का दण्ड होना चाहिये। अगर दंड नहीं होगा तो जिस प्रकार से इन्दिरा गांधी और उनके लोगों ने सत्ता का दुरुपयोग किया है, कोई ठिकाना नहीं कि प्रधान मंत्री मोरारजी देसाई और चौधरी चरणसिंह भी वैसा ही न करें। इसलिये यदि हम राजनीति को स्वस्थ और परिष्कृत करना चाहते हैं तो यह आवश्यक है कि हम ऐसे लोगों के लिये ऐसी सजा की व्यवस्था करें। केवल राजनीति में होने से आदमी निर्दोष नहीं हो जाता है।

भुट्टो साहब को मिल जाये सजा। मैं तो मृत्य-दंड का विरोधी हूं, इसलिये उस दृष्टि से भुट्टो साहब के लिये अपील करता हूं कि उनको मृत्य-दंड नहीं मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन भुट्टो ने अगर हत्या की है चाहे वह प्रधान मंत्री हो या राष्टपति हो, या बाहर का आदमी हो, हत्यारा हत्यारा ही है।

शुक्ल और संजय ने जो जुर्म किये थे, क्योंकि वह एक राजकुमार और एक मंत्री थे, क्या इसलिये उनका अपराध कम हो जाता है ?

जनतंत्र और न्यायापालिका की मर्यादा है कि सर्वोच्च पद पर रह कर भी अगर कोई फौजदारी अपराध करता है तो उसको दण्ड मिलना चाहिये। मैंने पहले ही निवेदन किया कि हमारी न्यायपालिका की परम्परा और व्यवस्था कैसी है। कई लोगों ने, हमारे फैलीरो साहब ने कहा कि इसकी कहीं परम्परा नहीं है। मैं ज्यादा तो नहीं, लेकिन दो-तीन चीजों के विषय में कहना चाहता हूं।

भारतवर्ष में ही मुख्य न्यायाधीश, जस्टिस पंतजलि शास्त्री, के समय में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के तीन निर्णय हुए—और दोनों तरह के निर्णय हुए। स्टेट आफ़ वैस्ट बंगाल बर्सस अनवरी अली सरकार केस में एक तरह का निर्णय दिया गया और काठी रानिंग रावत बर्सस स्टेट आफ़ सौराष्ट्र केस में दूसरी तरह का निर्णय दिया गया। इस लिए यह कहना गलत है कि स्पेशल कोर्ट की बात परम्पराविहीन है।

केदारनाथ बजोरिया बर्सस स्टेट आफ़ वैस्ट बंगाल केस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का मैजारिटी व्यू यह है:

"Whether an enactment providing for a special procedure for the trial of certain offences is or is not discriminatory and violative of Article

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

14 must be determined in each case as it arises, no general rule applicable to all cases can safely be laid down. A practical assessment of the operation of the law in the particular circumstances is necessary."

काठी रानिंग रावत बनर्स स्टेट आफ़ सौराष्ट्र केस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का मैजारिटी व्यू इस प्रकार है:

"In its verdict delivered on February 27, 1952, the Court by a majority of four to three, upheld the Saurashtra State Public Safety Measures (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1949, on the ground that the special procedure perscribed was less discriminatory."

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि विरोधी दल का यह कहना सलत है कि जनता सरकार एक नई परम्परा बना रही है। भारतवर्ष में यह परम्परा रही है।

टर्की में भी 14 अक्तूबर, 1960 को एक स्पेशल कोर्ट के द्वारा भूतपूर्व प्रेजिडेंट सेलाल बेयर और भूतपूर्व डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी रेजीम के 600 मेम्बरों और समर्थकों की ट्रायल हुई थी और सत्ता के दुरुपयोग के आरोप में उनको सजा दी गई थी।

हमारे पड़ौसी देश पाकिस्तान में भी स्पेशल कोर्ट स्थापित किया गया है। इसी तरह श्रीलंका में भी एक कमीशन की स्थापना की गई थी।

"A Commission has been appointed on March 31, 1978 by the President, Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, to enquire into the 'excess' and abuose of power by the previous Government."

जब श्रीलंका जैसे छोटे देश में भी राजनैतिक लोगों द्वारा सत्ता के दुरुपयोग की जांच करने के लिए कमीशन बनाया गया है, तो क्या हम नहीं बना सकते हैं? क्या यह विडिक्टिवनेस और प्रतिहिंसा है? अगर विरोधी दल का दामन निष्कलंक है, तो उन्हें आगे बढ़ कर इस बिल का स्वागत करना चाहिए। जैसा कि हमारे मित्र, श्री कल्याणसुन्दरम्, ने कहा है, इस के लिए एक पर्मानेंट एनेक्टमेंट होना चाहिए।

मुझे दुख है, और अपनी सरकार से शिकायत है, कि दो वर्ष बीत गये हैं, मगर अभी तक लोकपाल बिल और एन्टी-डिफ़ेक्शन बिल पास नहीं हो सके हैं। अगर लोकपाल बिल पास हो गया होता, तो शायद आज इस तरह के स्पेशल कोर्ट की उतनी जरूरत न होती।

सत्ता के बारे में कहा गया है कि वह आदमी को अपवित्र करती है। Power corrupts man, and absolute power corrupts man absolutely. सर्वोच्च सत्ता में रह कर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और दूसरे राजनीतिज्ञों ने सत्ता का जो दुरुपयोग किया है, उसका प्रमाण तो हमें कल ही मिल गया है—एक छोटा सा प्रमाण; संजय-सुक्ल को दो-दो बरस की सजा मिली है। शाह कमीशन ने जितनी मेहनत की है, उसके फलस्वरूप केसिज निकलेंगे, और सजा तो होगी ही। "ऋतं च सत्यं चाभीद्धात तपसो व्यजायत्" कर्म का फल तो मिलेगा ही। अगर अपराध किया है, सत्ता का दुरुपयोग किया है, तो केवल जनता के हाथों ही दंड नहीं मिलेगा, बल्कि अगर कानून का भंग किया है, तो कानून के अन्तर्गत भी सजा के लिए तैयार होना चाहिए।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन तो करता हूं, लेकिन मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से, जो सदन में बैठे हुए हैं, कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर जनता पार्टी में ईमानदारी है, तो वह लोकपाल बिल और एन्टी-डिफ़ेक्शन बिल को भी पास करायें, ताकि भारत की राजनीति और प्रजातंत्र का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा हो सके।

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central): So far as the central objective of this Bill is concerned, I perfectly agree that there should be speedy trial of these offences, but so far as the provisions contained in the Bill are concerned, I humbly submit that this Bill will not be free from constitutional attacks.

I am aware that the Bill was referred to the Supreme Court for its opinion, and the opinion has been obtained. Still, that opinion may not be helpful in the determination of the constitutional validity of this Bill. I am afraid that a political revolution came out of a judgement of a High Court, and that is why the Janata Party is now in power. Therefore, when this Bill is enacted and several cases came up, I am afraid another political revolution may come up out of the judgments that may be delivered in those cases. Therefore, only from the point of view of constutionality I am raising certain points, and the Government may give due consideration to them.

My first submission is this. I have gone through the opinion of the Supreme Court. That is, after all, an opinion, that will not be binding even upon those very Judges who have delivered the opinion. Under the Constitution we have the Union judiciary,

the State judiciary and the subordinate judiciary. So long as there is no amendment of these three categories, I am afraid there cannot be any kind of variation in the kinds of courts which are to be set up. The Supreme Court Judges have given the opinion, and that is the right opinion, that so far as Parliament is concerned, it has the power, it can give powers to courts, withdraw powers from them, and can set up courts. That is true, but what kind of special court is it going to be? Will it be a special Supreme Court or a special High Court or a special subordinate court? And here is likely to be a constitutional blunder, because what is proposed in the Bill is that a High Court Judge will be appointed, and he will be deemed to be a Sessions Court. It is a contradiction. Therefore, let the Government think a hundred times over this. It will have to be equivalent either to a High Court or a subordinate court. The moment it is a subordinate court, it falls within the jurisdiction of the State, that is to say it will have to be dealt with by the Chief Justice of the respective High Court and the concerned State Government.

Secondly, if this court is deemed to be a Sessions Court, according to the Criminal Procedure Code, only the Sessions Court is competent to try certain cases including those under section 302. Unless there is some amendment of the powers of the Supreme Court, the High Courts and the Sessions Courts in the matter of such sessions trial, I cannot see how a Sessions Court can also be termed a High Court just because a High Court Judge is being appointed.

So far as the territorial jurisdiction is concerned, this Bill is completely silent about the territorial jurisdiction. If a High Court judge is to be appointed, I would say, the High Court has the jurisdiction over the territory of the State. In this Bill and even in the previous Bill which became an Act, amending the Criminal Procedure Code, there is no territorial jurisdiction specified.

As regards the declaration of a *prima facie* case, it is a new element which is being introduced. You file a first-hand-report and you file a chargesheet. What do you mean by declaration of a *prima facie* case? That means, you are becoming a judge, this Parliament is becoming a judge. It is for the judiciary to determine whether there is guilt or no guilt. So, the concept of declaration of a *prima facie* case is not a good concept. It will go against the judicial concept and, therefore, that must be given up.

So far as the appointment of a High Court judge is concerned, the underlying principle in the Constitution throughout is that there is single judiciary—it is all connected—the Union judiciary, the State judiciary and the subordinate judiciary. It is one sngle judiciary for the oneness of the nation. That is what the Constitution makers have done. Now, the underlying principle is that this is the consultation only, not the concurrence. If you will accept the principle of concurrence, it will go very hard against you, in future, in making future appointments. Therefore, don's change the very concept underlying the principle which is embodied in the Constitution. Consultation may amount to concurrence or consultation may be such that it may be binding. Therefore, the underlying principle embodied in the Constitution should not be done away with. Otherwise, the Government will have to repent for disturbing this principle.

So far as the rule-making power is concerned, so far as the carrying out the purposese of the Act is concerned, it should be vested in the Government. But so far as the smooth functioning of the special courts is concerned, the rule-making power should be vested in the Supreme Court. To burden the Supreme Court with the rule-

[Shri B. C. Kamble]

making power is to transfer the responsibility of the Government over the head of the judges of the Supreme Court.

These political matters arise simply because there is no law which will give punishment for the breach of the Constitution. I would plead otherwise. I will not say that such an Act should be a permanent Act. I would say that you bring a Bill which will provide punishment for the violation of the Constitution.

This Bill has been reduced to a document which does not deserve any respect. If you want it to be respected, then such a Bill should be brought forward.

Lastly, I have given notice of some amendments and I will make submissions on the amendments later on at an appropriate stage.

डा० कुमारी सावित्री श्याम (अलमोड़ा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने यह ऐतिहासिक विधेयक इस सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया। वस्तुतः यह विधेयक इससे पहले पारित किए जाने की आवश्यकता थी। इस देश की जनता तो यह प्रतीक्षा कर रही थी कि आपात स्थिति के जो अपराधी हैं, उनके अपराधों को दण्डित करने के लिए न्यूरनबर्ग मुहा-अभियोग की भांति कोई व्यवस्था इस देश में होगी। जनता की यह आकांक्षा थी कि आपातकाल में जिन्होंने संविधान के साथ बलात्कार किया, जिन्होंने अपने राजनीतिक पद और संविधान के अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग किया और वह दुरुपयोग जिन्होंने केवल अपने व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थों एवं पारिवारिक अधिनायकवाद को इस देश में स्थापित करने के लिए किया, उनको शीघ्रातिशीघ्र दण्डित किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन साथ ही, चूंकि जनता पार्टी ने कुछ विधि और विधान के साथ इस देश में कानून के राज्य को स्थापित करने का संकल्प किया था, इसलिये संविधान के अनुसार, विधि के अनुसार, हम ने कार्य करना शुरू किया। इसलिये इस में विलम्ब अवश्य हुआ है, लेकिन अब अधिक विलम्ब करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

इस से पहले कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ और बातें रखूं, कुछ सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने जो आपत्तियां यहां प्रस्तुत की हैं, उन के विषय में चर्चा करना चाहूंगा। यह कहा गया है कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा कुछ राजनीतिक प्रतिशोध लेने की चेष्टा की जा रही है। जी नहीं, राजनीतिक प्रतिशोध लेने की कोई इच्छा नहीं है। पिछले लगभग 23 महीनों में कोई भी अदना इस देश में इस प्रकार की इंगित नहीं की जा सकती जहां इस शासन ने कहीं पर भी राजनीतिक प्रतिशोध लेने की कोशिश की हो। कहा यह गया है कि विधि का जो मार्ग है, जो समय है, उसको लेने दिया जाता। मुझे देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने अदालतों के प्रति सम्मान और अधिकार के बारे में कुछ कहने की चेष्टा की है, लेकिन कल और परसों "किस्सा कुर्सी का" के अपराधियों का जो व्यवहार रहा है, उस को देख कर मेरा ख्याल है कि उन्हें शर्म आनी चाहिये, जिन लोगों के लिये वे यहां वकालत कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने मैजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में क्या किया, किस प्रकार कुर्सियों पर चढ़ कर, मेजों पर चढ़ कर फाइलों को फेंक कर मैजिस्ट्रेटों और न्यायाधीशों के साथ क्या व्यवहार किया। आज उन के हिमायती यहां यह तर्क प्रस्तुत करते हैं कि सामान्य अदालतों में इस मामले को चलने दें, सामान्य कानून के अनुसार, नियम के अनुसार न्याय होने दें। आपात-स्थिति में हम कहते थे कि सामान्य नियमों के अनुसार काम होने दें, तब आप के क्या तर्क थे? आज आप को यह कहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि आपात-स्थिति के जितने केसेज हैं, उन के लिये अलग से कानून न बनायें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहा गया कि इस में क्लासिफिकेशन क्यों किया गया, वर्गीकरण क्यों किया जा रहा है और विशेष वर्ग के अपराधियों के लिये यह अदालत क्यों बनाई जा रही है। आप ने 1978 में दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता में संशोधन किया है कि सामान्य राज्य सरकारें भी अपने यहां विशेष प्रकार के अपराधियों के लिये न्यायालयों की स्थापना कर सकती हैं, यदि वे ऐसा कर सकती हैं तो केन्द्रीय शासन भी कर सकता है और फिर हम तो लोक सभा की अनुमति से करना चाहते हैं, संसद की अनुमत से करना चाहते हैं। यह कानून अध्यादेश के द्वारा लागू किया जा सकता था, इस के लिये अध्यादेश भी बनाया जा सकता था और कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं थी जो उन अपराधियों को दण्डित करने से रोक सकती थी, लेकिन नहीं, इस विधान को लाने के लिये, इस व्यवस्था को लाने के लिये, इस व्यवस्था को यहां लोक सभा के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करके हम ने जनतान्त्रिक परम्पराओं को सम्मान के साथ स्थापित करने की चेष्टा की है। शासन जो ऐसे अपराधियों को दंडित करने के लिये सब प्रकार से सक्षम था जनता की ओर से उन के विरुद्ध आक्रोश होने के बावजूद भी, हम ने संविधान और विधि की व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिये पूरी प्रक्रिया, पूरे उपक्रम पूर्ण करने का मार्ग अपनाया।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member will continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned till 5.00 P.M. today.

16.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1979-80

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Sir, I rise to present the Budget for the year 1979-80.

2. The Economic Survey for 1978-79 placed before the House a few days ago presents a detailed account of the trends in the economy for the current year. I shall therefore confine my observations to a few salient aspects of the economic situation in the context of which the budget has been formulated.

3. The performance of the Indian economy during the current year is a matter for great satisfaction. Agricultural production has continued at a record level for the second year in succession. This achievement is not due entirely to favourable seasonal factors. The increased production is in good part also the result of increased availability of irrigation and fertilizer, use of improved seeds, increased research and extension activity and extended price support and procurement operations. It is also in a great measure due to the energy and toil of millions of farmers who have undertaken investment, absorbed new technology, adopted new cultural practices and contributed to the general goodby growing two ears of corn in place of one.

4. So long as there is great poverty and unemployment in the country, particularly in the rural areas, and agriculture has the largest potential for generating employment, and providing purchasing power to the large majority of the people, there can be no let up in the task of agricultural improvement. Our objective should be to raise productivity furher by using improved technology and more inputs. This requires larger investment, greater effort in a variety of ways and better organisation.

5. Industrial production is also expected to register an increase of 7 to 8 per cent in the current year. This is due to an improvement in the production of a large number of industries. In particular, the increase in production has been sharp in electricity generation, food industries, electrical and non-electrical machinery, metal products, textiles and transport equipment. The overall supplies of basic materials like cement, fertilizer, steel and non-ferrous metals were augmented by sizable imports so that shortages did not act as a constraint on domestic growth.

6. If this rate of agricultural and industrial growth is to be maintained in the coming year, supplies of basic goods should increase through larger investment. That is why the Government is pushing ahead with a large investment programme in irrigation, electrical generation, cement, steel, fertilizers and transport.

7. Price stability which this Government achieved last year has continued through the current year as well. The wholesale price index on 10th February, 1979 was only 0.9 per cent above the level a year earlier and 0.4 per cent above the level two years earlier. Such a record of price stability in a period in which national income growth was about 11 per cent would be difficult to find elsewhere in the world. This has been brought about by well conceived supply and demand management policies. The role of increased agricultural and industrial production and a liberalised import policy in vital areas needs to be understood in this regard. Simultaneously, a monetary policy restricting the flow of credit for speculative activities in the economy

[Shri Charan Singh]

and directing the credit towards productive sectors has been pursued.

8. An expanding investment programme needs an increasing volume of resources. But resource mobilisation does not seem to match requirements. Government finds that there is a tendency on the part of various sectors of the economy to look upon tax concessions as the only way of improving their sagging fortunes. It must be realised that if the resources needed for development are to be raised without inflation, there will have to be a greater readiness on the part of people who can bear further taxation to shoulder additional burdens.

9. Another instrument of resource mobilisation has also not yielded the results expected. The surpluses of public sector undertakings have in 1977-78 been significantly lower than anticipated. It looks as if the results may not be appreciably better in the current year as well. Considering that total investment in these enterprises is of the order of Rs. 12,800 crores, this is disappointing indeed.

10. Savings in the economy have to increase if a rising level of investment is to be financed in a non-inflationary way. This can be achieved, among other things, by cutting down wasteful expenditure whether in Government or in the private sector. Economy in Government expenditure can be brought about by restricting non-development expenditure, particularly such subsidies as do not serve any specific social or economic purpose. Private saving should be raised by a ruthless curbing of luxury expenditure and adoption of a more austere life style in tune with our traditional values and the hard facts of our economic life.

11. Exports which had recorded dynamic growth in the three years prior to 1977-78; have actually shown a decline in the first eight months of the current year. This disturbing trend is due to a number of factors, including restrictions on some of our more dynamic items in importing countries, recessionary tendencies in the developed world and increased domestic demand for certain exportables. It is most essential that we reverse the declining trend in total exports by pursuing an active promotion policy.

12. In addition to stressing the promotion of exports of manufactured goods, we should not lose sight of the fact that as a large agricultural country there is need to pursue an active policy with regard to the promotion of exports of agricultural products. A policy which will increase exportable surpluses of such items as fruits, vegetables, certain types of vegetable oils, oil extractions and spices, needs to be pursued vigorously because it will not only raise the incomes of the farmers but also generate additional employment in the rural areas.

13. The rising level of imports shows that the process of utilisation of reserves for development has begun. In addition to imports of a consumer goods like edible oil, those of developmental goods like steel, cement, fertilizer, non-ferrous metals have increased substantially. Import policy has been liberalised and, wherever necessary, import duties have been reduced or waived altogether in order to facilitate imports of capital goods, spare parts, components and raw materials and thus remove constraints on production and investment.

14. The rate of growth of the country's foreign exchange reserves has slackened in the current year. This is partly the result of the trends in exports and imports and the slowing down of the growth of invisible earnings. It does not look as if we can expect a continuous growth in these if account is taken of the various national and international developments. Therefore, though the level of our reserves is high at present, there is need to husband them carefully.

Revised Estimates for 1978-79

15. Let me take up the Revised Estimates for 1978-79.

16. On the expenditure side there have been a number of post-budget developments which cast additional burdens on the Centre in the current year.

17. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, some of the State Governments had in recent years, been persistently overdrawing in excess of their borrowing entitlements from the Reserve Bank. To enable the States to start with a clean slate and avoid overdrafts in future, we had decided to extend special loans to the States to clear their overdrafts as at the end of 1977-78. The payments on this account amount to Rs. 555 crores. Assistance to the States for gratuitous relife to people affected by natural calamities had to be increased to Rs. 40 crores from the orginial provision of Rs. 10 crores.

18. To give the farmers a higher return on their produce, the procurement prices of rice, wheat and coarse grains were increased during the year involving additional expenditure of about Rs. 42 crores. After allowing for certain arrear payments to the Food Corporation and large receipts following an increase in issue price of wheat from December 1978, expenditure on food subsidy during the current year will be Rs. 114 crores more than the Budget Estimate of Rs. 456 crores.

19. Expenditure on export assistance will be Rs. 139 crores higher than the Budget provision of Rs. 251 crores due Partly to substantial spill over claims of previous year. Loss on sugar exports of 6.5 lakhs tonnes in 1978 will be Rs. 23 crores more than the original provision of Rs. 10 crores.

20. Non-Plan assistance on a larger scale than what was anticipated at the Budget stage had to be provided to a number of public sector units which experienced financial difficulties. Coal India will be requiring assistance of Rs. 173 crores against the provision of Rs. 90 crores. Certain other units like the Fertilizer Corporation and National Textile Corporation also need substantial additional assistance. As a result, non-Plan loans to the public undertakings will be Rs. 159 crores more than the Budget Estimate of Rs. 250 crores only.

21. As small savings fetched more rent year is estimated at Rs. 28.45 cro. State Governments towards their share of collections will also be Rs. 165 crores more than the Budget provision of Rs. 300 crores; a part of the increase is on account of the spurt in collections towards the end of the previous year.

22. Defence expenditure in the current year is estimated at Rs. 28.45 crores as against the Budget provision of Rs. 2945 crores.

23. The progress of Central Plan expenditure has been somewhat uneven and overall Budget support for Central Plan expenditure is estimated to be less by Rs. 201 crores as compared to the provision of Rs. 4520 crores made for it. The major shortfalls are anticipated in pertoleum, fertilizer and telecommunication projects. Oil and Natural Gas Commission will require Rs. 68 crores less due to rephasing and postponement of certain works of its offshore programme. Oil Industry Development Board will also require Rs. 58 crores less due to shortfall in petroleum sector's outlay. Fertilizer projects will require Rs. 36 crores less as compared to the original provision of Rs. 236 crores; the shortfall relates mainly to Trombay V and Cochin Phase II units and the new gas based fertilizer plant to be set up in Maharashtra. The outlay on telecommunication projects, which is mostly financed out of internal resources, is anticipated to be Rs. 46 crores less, mainly due to delay in receipt of equipment and stores.

24. A shortfall of Rs. 25 crores is anticipated in agricultural schemes. Certain agricultural schemes have not

[Shri Charan Singh]

picked up the necessary tempo owing to delays in implementation by the State Governments or in formulation of the detailed schemes and adequacy of necessary infrastructure. These problems are being tackled. Certain schemes have, however, made good progress. Hon'ble Members would be glad to know that the food for work programme is becoming a major instrument of rural development and employment promotion and the provision of Rs. 30 crores made for the scheme has been stepped up to Rs. 100 crores..(*Interruption*)..and is expected to generate 40 crore man-days of work during the year. Dairy development, which will also provide gainful employment and increased incomes in the rural areas, has been allocated Rs. 19 crores more over the Budget provision of Rs. 11 crores. (*Interruptions*) .

25. The current Budget provides Rs. 2761 crores for assistance to State and Union Territory Plans. As Hon'ble Members are aware, States affected by floods this year suffered serious erosion of resources and would not have been able to finance their approved Plan outlays without additional assistance from the Centre. It had accordingly become necessary to provide additional Plan assistance of Rs. 325 crores to those States. Rural Electrification Corporation had also to be provided with Rs. 39 crores more from the Budget to finance its approved Plan schemes which are in the State sector. According to Revised Sstimates Central assistance for State and Union Territory Plans in the current year is placed at Rs. 3112 crores.

26. As regards receipts in the current year, collections from small savings are expected to exceed the Budget Estimate of Rs. 460 crores by Rs. 140 crores, thanks to the sustained efforts of Central and State agencies concerned. Deposits of non-Government provident funds are also estimated to be Rs. 75 crores more than the Budget Estimate of Rs. 225 crores. Gold sales, for which no credit was assumed at the Budget stage, have fetched Rs. 86 crores. Recoveries of temporary credits extended in earlier years to bilateral trading countries will also show an improvement of Rs. 75 crores following larger imports from them.

27. Dislocation of industrial production in the eastern part of the country consequent on floods this year, and decline in the profit margins of certain major public sector undertakings have adversely affected receipts from corporation and income taxes. The receipts are estimated to be about Rs. 102 crores less than the Budget Estimate of Rs. 2577 crores. Union excise and customs duties taken together show an improvement of Rs. 145 crores. While, consequent on liberalisation of import policy and larger imports to meet domestic requirements, customs duties are expected to yield Rs. 250 crores more than the Budget Estimate of Rs. 1860 crores, Union excise duties, on the other hand, will fetch Rs. 105 crores less than the Budget Estimate of Rs. 5299 crores. This shortfall is, among other things, due to lower realisation on sugar consequent on withdrawal of duty on khandsari sugar and fall in sugar prices after decontrol. There has been shortfall in excise revenue from kerosene, man-made fibres, aluminium and copper which is however, more than made up by larger receipts of import duties on these commodities.

28. Utilisation of external aid has slowed down due to a shift from programme to project assistance by multilateral aid giving agencies and also allocation of a greater proportion of bilateral assistance from some countries to specific projects. In both cases, the concerned projects are slow moving and, consequently, gross aid receipts are expected to be Rs. 447 crores less than the Budget Estimate. Steps are however, being taken to accelerate the pace of disbursements.

29. Taking other variations in receipts and expenditure into account overall deficit in the current year is estimated at Rs. 1590 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 1071 crores

This is exclusive of the additional burden of Rs. 555 crores cast on the Centre by the loans to certain States for clearing their past deficits which being in the nature of a book adjustment, will not have an economic impact in the current year.

Budget Estimates for 1979-80

30. I shall now present the estimates of expenditure for 1979-80.

31. This budget reflects the impact of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission which have been accepted by Government. While a larger transfer of resources to States in pursuance of the award of the Commission is eminently desirable for strengthening our federal polity, it creates serious problems for the Centre's finance in the short run. This budget seeks to cope with these problems.

32. The annual Plan of the Centre, States and Union Territories for 1979-80 would be Rs. 12511 crores compared with an approved total outlay of Rs. 11649 crores in 1978-79. This represents an increase of 7.4 per cent. However, in assessing these figures Hon'ble Members should bear in mind that an estimated sum of Rs. 835 crores has been transferred as committed expenditure from the Plan side to the non-Plan side in the Central and State Plants. Taking into account this transfer the step-up in developmental effort in 1979-80 would be of a significant order.

33. The Central Budget for 1979-80 provides a sum of Rs. 7108 crores for the Central Plan and for assistance towards the Plans of States and Union Territories. A provision of Rs. 2300 crores has been made for Central assistance towards outlays of States' Plans, Union Territories' Plans, and the sub-Plans of Hills and Tribal areas, schemes of North-Eastern Council and Rural Electrification Corporation. Inclusive of their own resources, the Plans of States, Union Territories, North Eastern Council etc., will amount to Rs. 6099 crores in 1979-80 as against an outlay of Rs. 5985 crores in 1978-79.

34. The provision in the Budget for the Central Plan amounts to Rs. 4808 crores. Together with the internal and other resources of public sector undertakings amounting to Rs. 1604 crores, Central Plan in 1979-80 will, therefore, be of the order of Rs. 6412 crores as against Rs. 5664 crores in 1978-79.

35. Subsequent to the determination of the outlays for the Central Plan and the Plan of the States for 1979-80, a decision has been taken at the recent meeting of the National Development Council to effect some modifications in respect of Centrally sponsored schemes. The funds now allocated for some of the Centrally sponsored schemes will be released for distribution among the States on the basis of a new formula. Consequential adjustments, in the Budget provisions for 1979-80 for these schemes, will be made in the course of the year.

36. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the objective of eradicating poverty and unemployment is basic to our new development strategy. This calls for a radical restructuring of the priorities in our Plans. Agricultural and rural development have therefore been assigned the pride of place in our Plans. But Government recognises that the requisite degree of reorientation of development plans can be achieved only over a period of time. We propose, however, to accelerate the pace and thrust of programmes which have a material bearing on agricultural growth and promotion of employment.

37. The Plan outlay on agriculture and rural development has been raised from Rs. 1754 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 1811 crores in 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 258 crores has been provided for accelerating the integrated rural development programme in 2000 blocks covered by any one of the special programmes and in 300 other blocks not covered by any of the special pro-

[Shri Charan Singh]

grammes so far. The focus will be on the improvement of the economic conditions of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. A provision of Rs. 50 crores is being made for the food for work programme. I have no doubt that I shall have to raise this figure steeply taking into account the experience in the current year. Such an increase will, however, have no inflationary impact as we will be drawing upon our accumulated stocks of foodgrains.

38. Government does not have to stress in this House the importance of irrigation for agricultural development. The outlay on major, medium and minor irrigation projects including flood control for 1979-80 will be Rs. 1488 crores compared to Rs. 1401 crores in 1978-79. Most of this outlay will be in the budget of State Governments. The target for the creation of additional irrigation potential in 1979-80 has been fixed at 3.2 million hectares as against a target of 2.8 million hectares in 1978-79. In order to increase the pace of development of minor irrigation, a scheme is being worked out for extending the subsidy on minor irrigation, given at present only to small and marginal farmers, to farmers whose land holding is between 2 and 4 hectares, but at a reduced rate. To this end a provision of Rs. 10 crores is being made. The Plan provision for the miner irrigation programme will be supplemented with resources available from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. The financial support made available to the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation from the Central budget has been increased from Rs. 133 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 159 crores in [SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Negligible.]

39. In the context of the great importance we attach to rural development and employment-oriented programmes in rural areas, it is necessary to ensure that in the coming years the flow of institutional finance to rural areas will be smooth, steady and at reasonable rates of interest. In addition to many steps already taken, Government has decided to exempt the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, the premier refinancing agency for agricultural term loans, from income-tax [Shri A. Bala Bijnor: Appeal] This concession, together with other measures we are contemplating, will enable the Agricultural Refinance and Developme Corporation to reduce the rate of interest at which it refinances loans for minor irrigation and land development by about 1 per cent; [Shri A. Bala Bijnor: Appeal] the Reserve Bank will take corresponding steps to ensure that the full benefit o fthis reduction of about one per cent is passed on by the commercial banks to the ultimate borrower. As a result, farmers will find it cheaper and therefore more attractive to invest in minor irrigation and land development.

40. Hon'ble Members are aware that as part of the strategy of rural development, a National Dairy Development Programme, known as Operation Flood II, intended to raise the nutritional standards of the people, generate employment and augment income in rural areas through a viable subsidiary occupation had been approved earlier this year. An outlay of Rs. 32 crores has been provided in the Centrad Plan for 1979-80 for this programme. On completion it will provide gainful employment for about 10 million farm families and assure increased availability of milk to our people.

41. Rural electrification plays an important part in agricultural and rural development. The total outlay for the electrification programme will be Rs. 285 crores in 1979-80. An additional sum of Rs. 50 crores will be moblised for this purpose through commercial banks, the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and the Rural Electrification Corporation. Comparable figures in 1978-

Rs. 277 crores and Rs. 20 crores respectively. As against 22000 villages expected to be electrified in 1978-79, the target for 1979-80 has been set at 25000 villages.

42. With the increase in agricultural output there is an obvious need for increased storage to minimise wastage. A scheme is therefore being worked out to have subsidised storage facilities in rural areas. This will have twofold benefits; grain can be stored near the place of production thus reducing wastage; and it will reduce the cost of storage for Government because godowns can be built cheaper and the cost of holding inventories will be borne by the farmers.

43. This Government is committed to the acceleration of the rural water supply programmes so as to make safe and reliable drinking water available in all problem villages. The Central Plan for 1979-80 includes a provision of Rs. 80 crores for this programme as against Rs. 60 crores allocated in 1978-79. After this Government came to power in March 1977, 18000 villages were provided with water supply in 1977-78. The target for 1978-79 is 27000. I wish to assure the House that Government will have no hesitation in allocating more funds for this purpose if the programme makes faster progress.

44. Economic exploitation and social discrimination against scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will not cease unless programmes for their development are built upon a sound economic basis. Therefore Central ministries and State Governments have been asked to incorporate a special component in their Plan for 1979-80 for these categories so that they may secure an adequate flow of benefits from the various sectoral programmes. The outlay on welfare programmes for scheduled castes and other backward classes will be Rs. 117 crores in 1979-80.

45. A provision of Rs. 70 crores has been made for tribal sub-plan for 1979-80. This will supplement the flow of funds from State Governments under different heads of development. The States would also be receiving grants under the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission for providing incentives to their staff working in the difficult conditions in the tribal areas.

46. The development of village industries is an important component of the Central Plan. A provision of Rs. 193 crores has been made in 1979-80 in the Central sector as against Rs. 140 crores originally provided for in the current year. This outlay would be supplemented by suitable provisions in the State Plans and by institutional resources available on easy terms and conditions.

47. Handloom is our most important village industry. There are nearly 4 million handlooms providing employment to about 10 million people. They produced 2500 million metres of cloth in 1978-79 and the target for 1979-80 is 2700 million metres. A provision of Rs. 28 crores is being made in 1979-80 to organise weavers into cooperative societies, to enable apex cooperative bodies in this sector to do better marketing and to promote intensive development for export.

48. In keeping with the Government's policy of extending postal services in rural areas, it is proposed to open 5000 new post offices and provide 10,000 postal counters through mobile post offices in 1979-80. Outlay on telecommunications will be Rs. 359 crores in 1979-80 with greater emphasis than hitherto on extending these facilities to rural areas.

49. Care has also been taken to provide adequately for the development of the basic infrastucture on which the progress of agriculture and industries alike would be dependent. Thus the provision for power, coal, fertilizers and chemicals, minerals, petroleum, steel and roads and railways has been increased from Rs. 2733 crores in the Central Plan for 1978-79 to Rs. 3122 crores in 1979-80.

50. The growth of power production has an important role to play in the development of agriculture as well as industry. Allocation for the power sector in 1978-79 had been stepped up substantially to Rs. 2217 crores. The tempo of development is sought to be speeded up still further in 1979-80 and an outlay of Rs. 2466 crores is being provided. The bulk of the Plan provision for power will be in the State Plans but an allocation of Rs. 382 crores is for power projects in the Central sector. A major start in 1979-80 will be the super thermal station at Farakka. It is expected that 3000 MW generating capacity will be added in 1979-80 as against 2500 MW in the current year. The facilities for distribution of power are also being improved.

51. Self-sufficiency in fertiiizer production is an important objective of Government policy. A provision of Rs. 254 crores for investment in fertilizer plants has been made in the Plan for 1979-80. This will cover expenditure on a number of on-going projects which will raise production in the public sector from 12 lakh tonnes of nutrients this year to 20 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. Also, starts will be made on two off-shore gas based plants on the west coast and an additional gas based unit in Assam.

52. The demand for steel has increased by about 15 per cent in the current year due to increase activity and investment in the economy. The increased production of mini steel plants has averted a serious shortage which would have otherwise occurred. An outlay of Rs. 600 crores being made for the steel sector in 1979-80 has to be viewed in the context of the growing demand. This provision will enable work on the expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai Plants and on the new plant at Salem to be continued.

53. Coal is as basic to our development as power and there is an urgent need to raise its production. Coal production in the current year is estimated not to exceed a figure of 102 million tonnes as severe floods affected production. The allocation for the coal sector has been raised from Rs. 267 crores in the current year to Rs. 346 crores in 1979-80.

54. Oil is an equally important source of energy and Government attaches great importance to the exploration and development of oil fields so that our dependence on imported oil is minimised. The development of Bombay High will be substantially completed next year. With the commissioning of the 3 million tonne expansion at the Koyali refinery, the country's refining capacity has touched 30 million tonnes per year. Allocations to this sector in 1979-80 will be Rs. 622 crores.

55. Roads are of vital importance to the nation and a provision of Rs. 120 crores is proposed for 1979-80 for national highways, strategic roads, roads in the border areas in the north and roads of Inter-State economic importance. This will be supplemented by allocations from the State Plans to cover State highways and district and rural roads.

56. In our country urbanisation has led to a growth of slums and squatter settlements. Essential facilities like water supply, community latrines and baths, wide and paved streets and provision of street lighting have been badly lacking for these people. Government has decided therefore to pursue actively a policy of slum improvement. Against a total expenditure of Rs. 43 crores on slum improvement in 1974—78, an outlay of Rs. 190 crores has been envisaged in the period 1978—83. The States will have to push through this programme in a big way. If they undertake to mobilise additional resources for this purpose by taxing the affluent sections in the urban areas, Government will be happy to supplement their efforts. Government will examine in consultation with the States how the slum improvement programme can be accelerated so as to alleviate the living conditions of the urban poor.

57. In realigning the priorities in the educational sector, Government attaches the highest importance to the education of the masses. The provision for adult education in the Central Plan for 1979-80 is being accordingly increased and comes to nearly 20 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 84 crores for education in the Central Plan.

58. It is now widely accepted that the programmes of development of agriculture or rural industries will not make sufficient progress unless the rural population acquires the relevant skills. Very little headway has, however, been made in the training of rural youth to acquire these skills. This is partly because of a lack of an effective training programme and partly a lack of proper organisation linking skills with capital. Since such training is an essential precondition of the success of the production programme, Government proposes to make financial provision for a programme of 'training rural youth for self employment' in the course of the year as soon as the details of such a programme are worked out.

59. There is little doubt that the growth of population at the present rate needs to be checked if economic development is to lead to a perceptible increase in the standard of living of the people. Unfortunately, as a result of the wrong approach to family planning followed in the past, this programme has suffered a serious set back. It should be our endeavour to put the newly introduced family welfare programme on a sound footing so that the national objective of reducing the birth rate to 30 per thousand in 1982-83 from the current level of 33 per thousand may be achieved. The Community Health Workers Scheme which was started in October 1977 in 741 primary health centres was a significant innovation of the Janata Government in extending elementary medical care to rural areas. It is proposed to cover a third of the country under the scheme in 1979-80 and the entire country by 1982-83.

60. Non-Plan expenditure has been limited to what is strictly necessary keeping in view the ned for economy consistent with efficiency.

61. Defence expenditure is estimated at Rs. 3050 crores as against Rs. 2845 crores in the current year.

62. Provision for food subsidy at Rs. 560 crores will be Rs. 10 crores less than in the current year. Rs. 448 crores have been provided next year for fertilizer subsidies as against Rs. 319 crores in the current year.

63. Debt service charges at Rs. 2161 crores will be about Rs. 304 crores more than in the current year, the increase being mainly on account of internal debt.

64. Statutory grants to States will be Rs. 232 crores as compared to Rs. 514 crores in the current year. The provision next year is based on the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission. The Commission has also recommended additional grants to certain States to cover their net interest liability and for upgradation of standards of administration. I have not, at this stage, included any provision for payment of grant-in-aid for these purposes and shall come before the House with request for supplementary funds after the action programmes for schemes of upgradation are drawn up and finalised by the State Governments concerned and the net interest liability assessed as recommended by the Commission.

65. Government is sure that Hon'ble Members will share its concern at the growing volume of Government expenditure. It is therefore important to contain the growth of this expenditure and also to ensure that the funds are utilised effectively for the promotion of the common good. Government has therefore decided to appoint a Commission with suitable terms of reference to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into Government spending. It will, among other things, examine the impact

[Shri Charan Singh]

of public expenditure on the promotion of growth and reduction of poverty and recommend ways and means of making public expenditure more effective in solving the problem of poverty.

66. Coming now to Receipts, gross tax revenue in 1979-80 at existing rates of taxation is estimated at Rs. 10822 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 658 crores over the Revised Estimates for the current year. Of this increase, Union excise duties will contribute Rs. 381 crores and corporation and income taxes Rs. 248 crores.

67. As mentioned earlier, substantially larger devolution of Central taxes and duties will have to be made to the States from the next financial year in accordance with the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission. At the present level of taxation, States' share next year is estimated at Rs. 3235 crores which is Rs. 1278 crores more than in the current year. Consequently, Centre's net tax revenue, at Rs. 7587 crores, will be Rs. 620 crores less than in the current year.

68. Market loans will yield Rs. 1850 crores as against Rs. 1653 crores in the current year. Net external assistance, after meeting repayment and interest liabilities, is estimated at Rs. 878 crores, including drawals against new credits. Small savings collections will fetch Rs. 650 crores. Loan repayments by States, excluding ways and means advances, are placed at Rs. 554 crores as against Rs. 754 crores in the current year. The decline is due to debt rescheduling recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission.

69. The total receipts of the Central Government for 1979-80 will be Rs. 16551 crores. Total expendiure for the coming year will be Rs. 18526 crores. The overall budgetary gap at the existing rates of taxation will thus be Rs. 1975 crores.

PART B

70. I now come to my proposals on fresh taxation.

71. A gap of this magnitude cannot obviously be covered without a large tax effort. However, in addition to mobilising the required resources, my tax proposals aim at three objectives which, I think would be acceptable to everyone in this House. In a country in which the bulk of the population lives below the poverty line disparities in income have to be minimised. Such disparities lead to luxury consumption which affects the propensity to save and the will to work hard. Therefore, tax policy should seek to reduce such disparities.

72. Secondly, they aim at increasing production and avoiding waste. Poverty elimination requires primarily an increase in production. Since resources are scarce, tax policy should prevent a diversion of resources to wasteful and unproductive uses and conserve them for productive purposes. It should also discourage such consumption as is positively injurious to people's health.

73. Thirdly, they aim at eliminating unemployment and underemployment by stimulating agricultural production, by encouraging labour intensive techniques of production and by improving the competitive capacity of small scale and cottage industries in relation to large scale industry.

74. Let me take up direct taxes first.

75. I propose to raise only the rate of surcharge for Union purposes on income-tax in the case of all categories of non-corporate taxpayers from 15 per cent to 20 per cent. The effect of this proposal will be to raise the marginal rate of personal income-tax from 69 per cent at present to 72 per cent. This measure will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 46 crores in a year. The accretion during 1979-80 will, however, be of the order of Rs. 37 crores. This

is a small sacrifice I am asking the 35 lakh taxpayers, who constitute an insignificant proportion of the total population, and who receive a substantial share of the country's income, to make for their poorer fellow citizens.

76. I am aware of the views of the State Government against recourse to surcharge for Union purposes as the revenue accruing from surcharge is not shareable with the States. But in framing my other fiscal proposals I have taken care to see that the States get their legitimate share of the gains from the additional tax effort of the Centre.

77. Under the rate schedule prescribed in the Finance Act, 1978, in cases where the taxable income exceeds the exemption limit by a small margin, the tax liability is limited to 70 per cent of the excess over Rs. 10,000. This provision operates rather harshly in some cases. In order to provide for a smoother progression in marginal cases, I propose to limit the tax payable in such cases to 30 per cent of the excess over Rs. 10.000. This will benefit individuals having incomes up to Rs. 12,000.

78. In view of the imperative need for resources, I propose to continue the Compulsory Deposit Scheme for Income-tax Payers for a further period of two years. This will generate additional resources to the tune of Rs. 160 crores during the financial year 1979-80.

79. Inequalities of wealth have even less justification than inequalities of income. I, therefore, propose to raise the rates of wealth-tax on high slabs of net wealth. The rate will now be 3 percent, as against the current rate of 2.5 per cent on the net wealth between Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs and 5 per cent, as against 3.5 per cent, on the net wealth over Rs. 15 lakhs. The rates of wealth tax on slabs upto Rs. 10 lakhs will remain unchanged. There will be corresponding changes in the rates applicable to Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent net wealth exceeding the exemption limit. These changes will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 6.6 crores in a year. Since, however, the new rates of wealth-tax will apply prospectively from the asessment year 1980-81, there will be no accretion to revenue during 1979-80.

80. It has to be recognised that by merely adjusting direct tax rates we cannot reduce disparities in income and wealth to tolerable levels. As the House knows, tax evasion which is the basic cause of generation of black money greatly affects the progressive impact of direct taxes. Black Money is a corrosive influence which works through the entire economy. It is important that this scourage is fought through the effective implementation of our tax laws. I wish to assure the House that I shall address myself to this task with the utmost zeal and vigour.

81. As I am raising the surcharge on income-tax on personal incomes, I think the corporate sector should also be required to contribute a little more to the exchequer. I accordingly propose to raise the surcharge on income-tax in the case of companies from 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent. This will not cast a heavy burden on them, because the effective rate of taxation on corporations is lover than the nominal rates. This measure will yield an additional revenue of about Rs. 35 crores in a year. The accretion during the year 1979-80 will, however, be of the order of Rs. 28 crores.

82. The scheme of taxation of capital gains was modified in 1977 in several directions. One of the changes made was to provide for exemption from income-tax on long-term capital gains if the sale proceeds of any asset were re-invested within six months in certain preferred assets. Since asset owners secure capital gains largely through no effort on their own part, this exemption confers an unfair advantage on asset holders as compared

[Shri Charan Singh]

to income earners and thus contributes to the disparity in society. I, therefore, propose to withdraw this exemption of capital gains in respect of transfers made after 28th February, 1979. This measure will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 14 crores annually. Since, however, advance tax is not payable in respect of capital gains, there will be no accretion to revenue during the year 1979-80.

83. The present concessions in respect of long-term savings through life insurance premia, provident fund contributions and other approved forms of savings, though they subserve certain desirable social and economic objectives, give a disproportionately large tax benefit to taxpayers in higher income brackets. At present, 100 per cent deduction is allowed in respect of first Rs. 5,000 of qualifying savings, 50 per cent on the next Rs. 5,000 of such savings and 40 per cent on the balance. Under my proposal, while the first Rs. 5,000 of qualifying savings will continue to be eligible for 100 per cent deduction, the deduction in respect of the next Rs. 5,000 of such savings will be reduced to 35 per cent and in respect of the balance to 20 per cent. This measure will yield Rs. 9.6 crores annually. The accretion during the financial year 1979-80 will be Rs. 7.6 crores.

84. I propose to lower the threshold for payment of advance tax by the registered firms from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 20,000. This measure will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 12 crores during 1979-80.

85. The large scale unemployment in the country requires the promotion of labour intensive techniques instead of capital intensive techniques. While it may be true that in some industries the choice of techniques is limited, our preference should be for labour intensive methods of production wherever feasible. Our fiscal laws and tax concessions in particular should be so designed as to foster production techniques which enlarge opportunities for employment.

86. I, therefore, propose to appoint an Expert Committee of economists and tax administrators to study the impact of concessions provided for in our tax laws—particularly those relating to corporation tax and Central excise—on the techniques of production used in industry and make recommendations which will encourage the adoption of labour intensive methods of production. The composition of the Committee and its terms of reference will be settled soon and it will be asked to submit its Report with the least possible delay.

87. One of the tax concessions which is related to the employment of capital is the "tax holiday" provision in the income-tax Act. This concession is at present available in respect of all industrial undertakings that go into production before 1st April, 1981. I propose to withdraw this concession in the case of industrial undertakings engaged in non-priority industries listed in the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act, if they go into production after 31st March, 1979.

88. In recent years, commercial bank particularly public sector banks, have been asked to reach out into the rural areas and to expand rural credit, in order to promote rural banking and to assist the scheduled commercial banks in making adequate provisions from their current income to provide for risks in rural advances, I propose to amend the Income-tax Act to grant a deduction in respect of provisions made for bad and doubtful debts by scheduled commercial banks relating to advances made by their rural branches. Such a deduction will, however, be limited to 1.8 per cent of the aggregate average advances made by the rural branches. This measure will result in a revenue loss of Rs. 12 crores during 1979-80 but it will be in a good cause.

89. I have earlier referred to the exemption from the corporation tax which I wish to extend to the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. This is in line with a similar exemption already being enjoyed by

the Industrial Development Bank of India. This decision will result in a revenue loss of Rs. 8 crores annually. The loss during 1979-80 is estimated at Rs. 10 crores because advance tax paid during 1978-79 also is refundable.

90. At present, expenditure incurred by companies and co-operative societies on approved programmes of rural development qualifies for deduction in computing their taxable profits. For this purpose, the programme has to be approved by the "prescribed authority", which is an inter-Ministerial Committee headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Companies and co-operative societies have shown considerable interest in rural development programmes. To expedite the clearance of such schemes of rural developmnt, I propose to provide that they will henceforth be approved at the State level by a Committee consisting of the Commissioner of Income-tax and a senior officer of the State Government nominated by it.

91. I also propose to exempt from income-tax donations made by taxpayers to approved institutions engaged in imparting training to persons to equip them for implementing rural development programmes.

92. At present taxpayers engaged in business or profession alone are entitled to 100 per cent deduction in respect of donations made to approved institutions engaged in carrying out programmes of rural development. I propose to extend this concession to other categories of taxpayers as well. A similar dispensation will be extended to donations for scientific research made to approved scientific research associations, universities, colleges and other institutions.

93. I propose to provide that insurance premia paid by federal milk co-operative societies for insuring cattle belonging to members of affiliated primary co-operative societies shall be allowed to be deducted in computing their taxable profits.

94. In order to promote the cultivation of mushrooms, I propose to exempt from income-tax one-third of the income derived from the business of mushroom growing under controlled conditions, or Rs. 10,000 whichever is higher.

95. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1977 has conferred exemption from income-tax on the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. I now propose to exempt from income-tax the income of the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards set up under the State Acts.

96. Consumer co-operative societies have been doing commendable work in supplying goods to consumers at reasonable prices. In order to encourage the development of such societies so that they can play a proper part in the public distribution system that is sought to be developed, I propose to raise the quantum of tax-exempt profits in the case of such societies from the present level of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000.

97. The scope of section 25B of the Income-tax Act relating to export markets development allowance was curtailed last year. I have referred earlier to the decline in exports in the current year and the need to promote them. Therefore to enable exporters to develop export markets on a long-term basis, I propose to liberalise the scope of the export markets development allowance. A weighted deduction under section 35B of the Income-tax Act will now be available to all exporters at a uniform rate of 133.3 per cent of the qualifying expenditure. For this purpose, expenditure on advertisement or publicity outside India in respect of the goods, services or facilities dealt in or provided by the taxpayer in the course of his business will be included in the qualifying expenditure. This concession will result in a revenue loss of about Rs. 5 crores annually. The loss in 1979-80 will, however, be of the order of Rs. 4 crores.

[Shri Charan Singh]

98. In order to encourage the writing of University level text books in Hindi and other Indian languages, I propose to allow a deduction equal to 25 per cent of the income derived by the authors of such books. Authors of dictionaries and encyclopaedias in these languages will also get the benefit of a similar deduction in the computation of their taxable income. This concession will be available for the assessment year 1980-81 and four subsequent years.

99. While I want to step up the drive against tax evasion, I also would like to promote greater expedition in the settlement of income-tax cases. At present, the Income-tax Settlement Commission is debarred from proceeding with a case if the Commissioner of Income-tax objects to the application being proceeded with on certain grounds. The Direct Tax Laws Committee has recommended that the application for settlement should be rejected only after the Commission is satisfied that the objection has been raised by the Commissioner on proper and valid grounds. It is proposed to implement this recommendation subject to the safeguard that before overruling the objection raised by the Commissioner of Income-tax, the Settlement Commission should hear him.

100. The Direct Tax Laws Committee has also proposed certain amendments to the Income-tax Act and the Wealth-tax Act with a view to plugging some loop-holes in the provisions relating to prevention of tax avoidance through intra-family transfers of income and wealth. I have accepted their recommendations and given effect to them through the Finance Bill.

101. As I mentioned earlier the second objective of my proposals is to prevent the life style of the affluent sections from having an adverse impact on saving and investment through the demonstration effect. In this connection, the lavish manner in which expenditure is incurred on accommodation and entertainment in luxury hotels calls for serious notice. With a view to checking such conspicuous consumption in luxury hotels. It is proposed to levy a new tax on the gross receipt of hotels. Since it is my intention that States should continue to levy sales tax as hitherto on items of food and drink supplied to guests in hotels, the sale proceeds of these items will not be included in the tax base. The details of this new measure are being worked out and the necessary legislation in this regard will be introduced in Parliament soon.

102. Other changes being made in the Income-tax law through the Finance Bill are of minor significance and are largely in the nature of clarification and rationalisation of existing provisions.

103. The total addition to revenues from all these tax measures will be Rs. 101.2 crores in a full year and Rs. 58.6 crores during 1979-80. Of this, about Rs. 12 crores will accrue to the States as their share in 1979-80. Besides, additional resources of Rs. 160 crores will accrue in 1979-80 from the continuance of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme for Income-tax Payers.

104. I now turn to indirect taxes.

105. I would like to straightaway indicate the more significant reliefs in excise duties which I propose to provide. The Central excise duties on all chemical fertilizers, will be reduced to 50 per cent of the existing rates. (*Interruptions*). This will mean that the basic Central excise duty on urea, which is the most important chemical fertilizer, will be reduced from 15 per cent *ad valorem* to 7.5 per cent *ad valorem*; that on single and triple super phosphate fertilizer will be reduced from 7.5 per cent to 3.75 per cent *ad valorem*. This reduction will also be correspondingly reflected in the countervailing duties leviable on imported chemical fertilizers. With this

change, it should be possible to reduce the price of urea by about Rs. 100 per tonne. The prices of other kinds of fertilizers will also become lower with reference to the excise duty relief now announced. This decision would result in a sacrifice of revenue of Rs. 75.6 crores under Central excise and Rs. 30 crores under customs.

106. Although the number of electric pumpsets is increasing rapidly with increasing rural electrification, farmers have still to use pumpsets driven by diesel engines in large parts of our country. As a measure of relief to this large class. It is proposed to reduce the excise duty on light diesel oil from the existing level of Rs. 155.72 per kilolitre to Rs. 75 per kilolitre. (*Interruptions*). I am aware that only 45 per cent of this oil is used in the agricultural sector. Since it is difficult to monitor end use and a significant quantity of even the balance is used for generating power and by small industry, it is proposed to extend the benefit of this reduction in excise duty to all users without any distinction. The loss to the exchequer on account of this concession will be Rs. 12.40 crores per annum.

107. It is also proposed to exempt power tillers imported by State Agro-Industries Corporations and the Central Government totally from customs duty as these implements can promote agricultural production in small holdings. (*Interruptions*). Hon'ble Members are already aware that indigenously manufactured power tillers are already exempt from Central excise duties.

108. Pipes made of PVC resins can reduce seepage and wastage of water in the fields and thereby increase the effectiveness of irrigation. Since I wish to make this raw material available at cheaper prices for the manufacture of PVC pipes for irrigation and at the same time prevent a misuse of the concession for other purposes, it is proposed as an experimental measure, to exempt PVC resins imported for the purpose from customs duties as soon as the modalities of a scheme which will serve both the objectives have been worked out. (*Interruptions*)

109. I would also refer to the relief in the field of drugs and medicines. It is proposed to fully exempt from customs duties 22 specified bulk drugs required for the formulation of life saving drugs, and to reduce the customs duty on 17 specified bulk drug intermediates from a total of 75 per cent *ad valorem* to 25 per cent *ad valorem*. On the excise side, I propose to exempt patent or proprietary medicines, including life saving drugs, from the levy of the special excise duty. Taking these measures together, the revenue sacrifice is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 7.04 crores a year.

110. I now turn to a proposal of far reaching significance. This concerns unmanufactured tobacco, excise on which dates back to the year 1943. This levy brings the excise machinery into contact with a large number of growers and licensees. It is proposed to completely exempt unmanufactured tobacco from excise duties, (*Interruptions*) including additional excise duties and thus, relieve at one stroke, nearly a million tobacco growers, curers, small dealers and warehouse licensees from excise control. I have no doubt that this bold decision to do away with a vexatious levy—a legacy of the colonial era—will be widely welcomed by farmers in the tobacco growing tracts of our country. This measure would involve loss of central excise revenue of the order of Rs. 121.20 crores. I, however, propose to recoup Rs. 115.71 crores of this loss through suitable upward adjustments in the rates of duties on manufactured tobacco products. (*Interruptions*)

111. I shall touch upon cigarettes later. For the present I shall deal with the other manufactured tobacco products. In respect of branded *biris*, the present tobacco stage duty plus *biri* duty comes to about Rs. 3 per thousand *biris*; It is proposed to fix a consolidated rate of Rs. 3.60 per

[Shri Charan Singh]

thousand branded biris. Unbranded biriis produced by manufacturers of both branded and unbranded biris will pay the same duty. At present, unbranded biris are exempt from biri duty; but they are subject to tobacco stage duty which works to about ninety paise per thousand biris. It is proposed to levy a nominal consolidated duty of Rs. 1.60 per thousand on other unbranded biris. However, to provide relief to the small manufacturers of unbranded biris alone I propose to exempt manufacturers who produce only unbranded biris from payment of duty on their clearances of the first 60 lakh biris in a year. It is also proposed to make suitable upward duty adjustments in respect of chewing tobacco, snuff and smoking mixtures. I also propose to levy a duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem* on branded manufactured hookah tobacco.

112. As an interim measure, it is proposed to provide for suitable relief in product stage duty in the case of those products manufactured out of duty-paid unmanufactured tobacco except in respect of smoking mixtures and manufactured *hookah* tobacco.

113. Hon'ble Members will recall that the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee under Shri L. K. Jha submitted Part II of its final report in January, 1978. The Committee has indicated the broad lines on which rationalisation of the excise tariff should be attempted both in the short term as well as in the long term. I have given close and careful consideration to the Committee's recommendations. A major restructuring of the excise tariff has to be ruled out in view of the need for resources and on other pragmatic considerations. Also there is reason to apprehend that a major departure from the present pattern of excise taxation may upset the balance between different sectors of production. However, as part of the follow-up action on the Committee's recommendations, I have attempted to restructure the excise duty rates on a wide range of consumer and finished products.

114. Let me state at the outset that as a result of this restructuring, the number of effective excise duty rates have been reduced from 28 to 16 in respect of commodities covered by the present exercise. I have also availed of this opportunity to introduce further progression in the duty structure and stepped up the duty on quite a few luxury and semi-luxury items. Excise duties are being increased on cosmetics and toilet preparations (other than perfumed hair oil) from 63 per cent to 100 per cent, on air-conditioners from 105 per cent to 110 per cent, on parts of refrigerating and air-conditioning machinery from 105 per cent to 125 per cent, on stereo and hi-fi equipment from 36.75 per cent to 40 per cent, on higher priced television sets from 21 per cent to 30 per cent, on higher priced radios and raidograms from 36.75 per cent to 40 per cent. I have maintained the duty differential of 15 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of those electronic products where such duty differential exists for small scale units.

115. I have also taken this opportunity to step up suitably the duty rates on durable consumer articles on the consideration that the outlay on these items is mostly of a non-recurring nature and the incidence of duty is spread over a period of time. In this category, it is proposed to increase excise duties on pressure cookers from 10.5 per cent to 15 per cent, on steel furniture from 21 per cent to 25 per cent, on domestic electrical appliances from 26.25 per cent to 30 per cent, and on safe and strong boxes from 21 per cent to 35 per cent.

116. I have also selected some consumer items like soap, tooth paste, tooth brush and detergents, for increase in duties taking care, at the same time, to see that the goods produced by the small units in the decentralised sector are not adversely affected by this increase. Excise duties will go up on household and laundry soap from 8.25 per cent to 20 per cent,

(*Interruptions*) on low priced toilet soap from 10.5 per cent to 15 per cent, on high priced toilet soap from 15.75 per cent to 20 per cent, on detergents from 13.13 per cent to 20 per cent and on tooth paste from 10.5 per cent to 25 per cent.

[SHRI A. BALA PIJNOR: For, it is for the common man.] I also propose to impose a 25 per cent duty on tooth brushes. Let me state clearly that my objective in increasing the rates on these commodities is partly to ensure that the small-scale manufacturers, with the advantage of duty exemption are able to increase their share of the market for these products. [Shri A. Bala Pijnor: Ram Rajya.]

117. Among food items, I have avoided imposing any further burden on articles of mass consumption such as processed edible oils or vanaspati. I have, in fact, reduced the duty on vanaspati by exempting it from special excise duty. [Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Birlas] Whatever it may be However, I have considered items like prepared or preserved food, instant coffee, biscuits, processed cheese, cocoa powder, chewing gum and chocolate as fit for further increases, bearing in mind the sections of the society that consume such items. Thus, excise duties are increased on instant coffee from 21 per cent to 25 per cent, on prepared or preserved food, biscuits and processed cheese from 10.5 per cent to 15 per cent, and on cocoa powder, chewing gum and chocolates from 10.5 per cent to 20 per cent. [Shri A. Bala Pijnor: This is children's year. That is why you are taxing them.] Let me proceed. In aerated waters, I propose to increase th duty rate on plain soda from 15.75 per cent to 20 per cent. In respect of other aerated waters I propose to have two rates—one of 60 per cent for those containing caffeine and the other of 30 per cent for those not containing caffeine. It is also proposed to withdraw the present concessional rate applicable to clearances of the first 50 lakh bottles in a financial year. However, the existing exemptions in respect of aerated waters in favour of small manufacturers will continue.

118. In restructuring the duty rates on consumer products, I have reduced the incidence on a number of items by exempting them from special excise duty. I would like to make particular mention of the duty reduction from 42 per cent to 30 per cent on fluorescent lighting tubes, which are widely used for street lighting and which help in reducing the consumption of electricity. It is also proposed to extend the scope of the present excise exemption for low priced footwear valued upto Rs. 5 per pair to footwear valued upto Rs. 10 per pair. [Interruptions] ..... What I mean is that I propose to extend the excise exemption to footwear valued upto Rs. 10 per pair.

119. I have also rationalised the rates applicable to personalised modes of transport. Mopeds, which are used by comparatively less affluent people and consume less fuel, will bear a lower duty of 10 per cent as against the existing rate of about 13.1 per cent. Scooters, motor cycles and three-wheelers will bear 20 per cent as against the existing level of 13.13 per cent, while cars will pay duty at 25 per cent as against the existing rate of 18.38 per cent. The concessional rate applicable to cars used as taxis and auto-rickshaws will be increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. The rate on commercial vehicles will also go up marginally from 13.1 per cent to 15 per cent as part of the scheme of rationalisation.

120. In manufactured inputs, I have mainly confined myself to streamlining the existing rates having regard to their usage and their relative importance. The details of these changes are contained in the Budget papers.

121. Another tax reform suggested by the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee is to extend proforma credit facilities in respect of the duty paid on inputs used in the manufacture of

[Shri Charan Singh]

finished products. Presently, such facilities are available in a limited area. Wide extension of these facilities as recommended by the Committee would have major revenue implication apart from throwing additional administrative burden in working these procedures. However, industry has been urging that this measure be given a trial. I propose to extend, as an experimental measure, the provision of proforma credit to some of the products of the engineering industry, where the incidence of duty on inputs is perceptible. While doing so, have also proposed upward rate adjustments in respect of some of the final products.. The details of these changes are available in the Budget papers.

122. The net revenue effect of the proposals for restructuring the Central excise tariff, along with a few minor changes in some of the items affected, is a gain of about Rs. 100 crores in full year.

123. I now turn to substantive proposals to raise resources.

124. On the excise side, the most important proposals relate to a few major products of the petroleum group. Hon'ble Members are aware that the OPEC countries have announced a phased programme of increase in the price of crude oil. We are still, to a significant extent, dependent on imports of crude oil and the anticipated increase in the out-flow of foreign exchange consequent on the increases in crude prices is substantial. After the initial drop in consumption of petroleum products in the wake of the steep increase in crude prices in the year 1973, consumption has registered a sizable upward trend. From the point of view of evolving a viable energy policy which minimises the strain on our foreign exchange resources. I have no doubt that it is essential to restrain the consumption of the more important petroleum products. My revenue proposals have been formulated keeping this important objective in mind.

125. It is proposed to raise the Central excise duty on motor spirit from the existing level of Rs. 2253.88 to Rs. 2750 per kilolitre. Since the bulk of the consumption of patrol is by the upper classes in society I have no regrets in doing this. I also propose to raise the duty on high speed diesel oil from the existing level of Rs. 404.04 to Rs. 500 per kilolitre because of the rapid growth in its consumption.

126. As Hon'ble Members are aware, kerosene was being used, in the past, to adulterate high speed diesel oil when there was a price differential in favour of kerosene. It has been our endeavour in the last few years to check this tendency by maintaining, as far as possible, parity between the rates of duty on these two products. Besides, we have had, in the recent past, to rely heavily on imports of kerosene. Bearing these considerations in mind, I propose to increase the duty on kerosene from the existing level of Rs. 408.19 to Rs. 500 per kilolitre. [SHRI A. BALA PIJNAR: My God!] I also propose to effect a sympathetic increase in the rate of duty on liquefied petroleum gas, which is primarily used as cooking fuel in urban and semi-urban areas, from the existing level of Rs. 262.50 per metric tonne to Rs. 400 per metric tonne. (*Interruptions*). I request my hon. friends to kindly bear with me and listen to me.

127. My proposals relating to the petroleum products are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 223.25 crores under Central excise and Rs. 55.7 crores under customs.

128. Next, it is proposed to increase the rate of duty on the residuary heading Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff from the existing level of 5 per cent to 8 per cent *ad valorem*. This will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 100 crores. As Hon'ble Members are aware, there is already a provision for giving set off of the duty paid on goods falling under Item 68 which are used in the manufacture of

other excisable goods. The increased levy should, therefore, not have any appreciable cascading effect.

129. As the House is aware, small scale manufacturers producing goods falling under Item 68, whose clearances of all excisable goods during the preceding year had not exceeded Rs. 30 lakhs, presently enjoy exemption from duty payable on their first clearances upto a value of Rs. 30 lakhs. There have been persistant representations that in computing the eligibility of a small scale unit for this concession, the value of goods falling under Items other than Item 68 should be excluded. There have also been demands that clearances for exports should be excluded so that the units in the small scale sector are encouraged to step up their export efforts. I accept the validity of these demands. Keeping these as well as the proposed increase in duty under Item 68 in view, it is proposed to rationalise the existing scheme of exemption. Under the revised scheme which would be effective from 1st April, 1979, small scale manufacturers whose clearances for home consumption of goods falling under Item 68 in the preceding financial year did not exceed Rs. 30 lakhs would enjoy complete exemption from the duty payable under Item 68, on their first clearances of a value upto Rs.15 lakhs; they would pay duty at 4 per cent, which is half of the rate of duty proposed for this item, on clearances between Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs.

130 As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the scheme of excise duty concession to encourage higher production in selected industries, which was announced in the year 1976, is due to expire on 31-3-1979. I do not propose to continue the scheme beyond this date. This withdrawal is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 40 crores.

131. I am also taking this opportunity to review a number of existing notifications and I propose to modify or withdraw some of them. The details of this will be found in the Budget papers.

132. In my search for additional resources I have, of necessity, to fall back upon the old faithful, cigarettes. I have already referred to the withdrawal of the duty on tobacco at the unmanufactured stage which is borne by cigarettes. I now propose to adjust the rate structure on cigarettes in such a way as to further secure an additional sum of Rs. 60 crores from this item. Taking into account the revenue expected to accrue from this measure and the recasting of the rate structure applicable to the manufactured tobacco products, which I have referred to earlier, the States share in respect of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax will go up by Rs. 18.31 crores a year.

133. As hon'ble Members are aware, the excise duty mechanism has been used consciously to encourage the production of matches in the non-mechanised sector. I propose to carry this process farther by stepping up the duty on matches produced by the mechanised sector from the existing level of Rs. 4.83 per gross boxes of 50 matches to Rs. 9.20. (*Interruptions*) I also propose to round off the existing level of duty applicable to the non-mechanised sector, other than cottage units, from the existing level of Rs. 4.52 to Rs. 4.50. As regards cottage sector units, it is proposed to reduce the duty applicable to them from Rs. 3.36 to Rs. 1.60. I am sure this package of measures will result in a further accelerated growth of the non-mechanised sector in general and cottage units in particular. The additional revenue yield from this measure is expected to be of the order of Rs. 8 crores during a year.

134. Machine-made carpets produced in a few organised units constitute an item of elite consumption. I can see no justification for encouraging this line of production when we have a large number of traditional carpet weavers whose skills have won international

[Shri Charan Singh]

renown. I would not like the livelihood of these weavers to be threatened by the proliferation of machine-made carpets. I, therefore, propose to impose a duty of 30 per cent on such machine-made carpets. Handmade carpets will be totally exempt from this levy. The estimated additional yield from this proposal is Rs. 1.9 crores.

135. Consistent with the above approach, with a view to encouraging labour oriented non-power processing sector of the cotton textile industry, I propose to withdraw the concessional rate of 8 per cent *ad valorem* on power-processed white powerloom cotton fabrics of finer varieties so that such fabrics also pay the same rate of 12 per cent *ad valorem* as is applicable to other power-processed fabrics.

136. This Government is committed to the encouragement of the handloom sector. The competitive capacity of handloom fabrics in relation to fabrics produced by powerloom and composite mills has to be improved further. I, therefore, propose to increase the excise duty on cotton and cellulosic spun yarn of finer counts used by composite textile mills and powerlooms by about 10 per cent of the existing rates. Details of these changes are available in the Budget papers. Additional revenue expected from these measures is about Rs. 10 crores.

137. The special duties of excise imposed as a part of the 1978 Budget are due to expire on 31-3-1979. I propose to continue these levies for another year at the existing rate of 1/20th of the effective basic excise duties. However, it is proposed to exempt from this levy items in respect of which therates have been restructured as well as the new levies; the existing exemption in respect of electricity, coal and Item 68 will also be continued.

138. I shall now deal with the proposals concerning customs duties. The most important of them relates to withdrawal of the existing exemption from countervailing duties of customs applicable to imported goods, which attract classification under Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff. When this residuary entry was introduced in that Tariff in 1975, imported goods were exempt from the corresponding countervailing duty of customs. This exemption which was initially granted when the excise duty on indigenous goods was 1 per cent *ad valorem* has continued, even though the rate has successively been stepped up to 5 per cent. As I have already stated, I have proposed a further increase in the Central excise duty under Item 68, from 5 per cent to 8 per cent *ad valorem*. In this context and as a measure of protection to the indigenous goods classifiable under Item 68, I propose to withdraw the existing exemption in respect of imported goods. In withdrawing this exemption, however, I have not proposed any change in the duty in regard to project imports and also the items of machinery on which the customs duty was, in the recent past, reduced to 25 per cent *ad valorem* on the consideration that such machinery is not indigenously produced. This measure will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 96 crores by way of countervailing duty.

139. In the context of the sizable gap between supply and demand of edible oils, substantial imports of these oils have taken place in the past and are continuing. As a means of assuring remunerative prices to indigenous producers of oil seeds, I propose to levy basic customs duty on palm oil, rapeseed oil, soyabean oil, sunflower oil and palmolein oil at 12½ per cent, *ad valorem*. They will, however, be exempt from auxiliary and countervailing duties. This measure is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 33.5 crores.

140. It is proposed to continue the auxiliary duties of customs for the next financial year at the existing levels.

141. Taking Union excise duties and customs duties together, my proposals will lead to a net revenue gain of

Rs. 606.14 crores in a full year of which Rs. 413.15 crores will accrue to the Centre and Rs. 192.99 crores to the States.

142. Where changes are proposed to be made by notifications, effective from the 1st March, 1979, copies of such notifications will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

143. Members are aware that in respect of every international journey paid for in Indian currency, Foreign Travel Tax is being collected from passengers. In order to simplify the administration of the tax, and to guard against the possibility of evasion, I propose to revise the scheme and replace the *ad-valorem* levy with a specific one. The new arrangements will be brought into force as soon as possible after legislation in this behalf is enacted. This measure will not have any significant revenue effect.

144. I have now a few words to say on behalf of my colleague, the Minister of Communications. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the unit costs of a number of our postal services exceed the revenues they fetch. Moreover, the modernisation of telecommunication services involves large capital investment. These factors necessitate an increase in postal and telecommunication tariffs. A memorandum showing the proposed tariffs is being circulated along with the Budget papers. The letter card (inland letter) and the letter will cost five paise more. The rate for the post card has been left untouched. As regards telecommunication tariffs, the ordinary telegram of 8 words will cost Rs. 2.25 as against Rs. 2 at present and each additional word will cost 30 paise as against 25 paise at present. The rate for Press telegrams will however remain unchanged. Local call charges, beyond 1750 calls per quarter, will be 40 paise per call, as against 30 paise at present. I will not go into other details which are given to the memorandum. The tariff revisions, which will be given effect to from a date to be notified by the Government after the Finance Bill is passed, are estimated to result in additional revenue of Rs. 57.96 crores per annum. The yield during 1979-80 is placed at Rs. 48.30 crores and has been accounted for in estimating the internal resources of the Posts and Telegraphs.

145. Our tax effort will bring in about Rs. 665 crores, of which Rs. 205 crores will accrue to the States leaving Rs. 460 crores with the Centre. Taking also into account Rs. 160 crores of accretions of compulsory deposits by income-tax payers, there will be a residual deficit of Rs. 1355 crores, which I propose to leave uncovered. I have assessed carefully the inflationary potential of a deficit of this size. The large food output of the current year, the large stocks of food and other commodities that we have, the large volume of foreign exchange reserves and a continuation of the current supply management and restrictionist monetary policies give me confidence that we shall be able to maintain reasonable price stability in the coming year.

146. With this I have come to the end of my labours. I have attempted in this budget to put the maximum emphasis on agricultural and rural development and labour intensive industry, because it is now accepted by all that only that way can we eradicate poverty and unemployment in the country. I have, however, not neglected large industry and infrastructure in the process. On the contrary, I have positively encouraged them. But I have no sympathy with those industries which cater to the wants of the rich. We can have no room for production which caters to the rich and is thus a visible manifestation of the disparities which exist in society.

147. The elimination of the kind of poverty which exists in our country cannot be achieved overnight. It is a long process which involves large investment through the mobilisation of surplus resources wherever they exist in society, better organisation and the

[Shri Charan Singh]

development and transfer of appropriate knowhow to millions of small persons engaged in agriculture and allied occupations and village industries throughout the country. The ultimate objective is not merely to raise the standard of living of the poor but to build a society of men and women with skills, resources, imagination, and above all, hope. I like to think that this budget is a small step in that direction. But its success really depends upon a national consensus about the desirability of the objective and the need to work hard for it and a willingness on the part of the powerful and affluent sections of society to make the necessary sacrifices. I seek the help of this House in achieving such a consensus and securing the required sacrifices.

18.38 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1979*

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the finacial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1979-80.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduced a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1979-80."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

18.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 1, 1979/Phalguna 10, 1900 (Saka).

---

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 28-2-1979.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

GMGIPMRND—SI—4224 LS—8801.